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LECTURE BY A. C. CAMERON.

"THE LABOR PROBLEM FROM THE STANDPOINT OF AN AMERICAN TRADES UNIONIST."

THE following lecture was delivered by A. C. Cameron, at the Madison Street Theater, Chicago, on Sunday evening, May 20. It was the last of the series delivered under the auspices of the Chicago Ethical Society, and is published by request.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The labor problem is beyond peradventure the overshadowing question of the hour, and upon its satisfactory and peaceful solution depends not only the welfare but the perpetuity of the republic. A question of such transcendent magnitude, and involving such momentous results, is certainly worthy the careful and prayerful attention of every American citizen, no matter what his calling or position in life. If that man is a public benefactor who makes a blade of grass grow where none grew before, that individual is equally so who contributes his mite to bring about a better and more kindly relationship between employer and employé. And although the various speakers at these conferences have differed and are likely to continue to differ as to the most practical or effective methods to accomplish this much-desired end, there is little doubt but that the interchange of opinions secured will ultimately prove beneficial to the interests of the community at large; be the means of arousing public interest, and removing many prejudices and false impressions which have too long existed, and which have caused and perpetuated senseless estrangement. As travel and observation enlarge the idea of the provincialist whose experience has been confined to one particular locality and whose horizon has been bounded, it may be, by state or county lines, so does an intelligent interchange of ideas sweep away many of the cobwebs of prejudice, engrafted in those who move in a certain groove. I believe it was Sheridan who stated such was the effect of habit that a deliberate falsehood uttered on the first of January and repeated by the same party for three hundred and sixty-four consecutive days, would be rehearsed on the thirty-first of December in the belief that every statement made was true. Capital has too long looked at workingmen through the eye of prejudice, and, instead of calmly investigating the merit of their claims, has jumped to conclusions, or judged them by the *ipse dixit* of their interested opponents; while, on the other hand, the wage-worker has generally regarded the capitalist as a veritable ogre, the embodiment of all that is detestable and rapacious. Both of these positions are incorrect, unwarranted by facts, and a grand effort to remove them has, in my humble judgment, been taken at these conferences. Spread the truth and error will be dispelled. It is only tyranny and wrong which fear or need fear investigation. Instead of damning public opinion or sympathy—a too common pastime of late—it should be cultivated. Let the great bulk of the American people whose sympathies are always right when

enlightened, thoroughly understand the merits of the controversy, the issues involved, the objects sought to be accomplished, as well as the means sought to be employed to accomplish them, and the day of labor's redemption draweth nigh.

Large oaks from little acorns grow. The vegetation on the atolls of the South Pacific Ocean is supposed to have had its origin from seeds blown from some merchant vessel, or dropped by a bird of passage in its flight, which finding a kindly lodgment in the coral reefs, fructified and increased till a harbor of refuge has been formed, so in this instance, let us hope that some passing random thought, some suggestion presented at these conferences, may have fallen into fallow ground, will attract public attention, arouse the inquiry of thoughtful minds, and be the means of producing beneficial results. I see nothing Utopian in this suggestion—on the contrary, I believe them to be the forerunners of a series of discussions that will do more to awaken public interest and secure beneficial results than all the philosophic theories which have been promulgated for the past fifty years. No longer a pooh-pooh, or laugh of ridicule answers an argument or stifles inquiry, and to Professor Salter, their suggester, a debt of gratitude is due, which I here take the liberty to tender on behalf of labor's interests.

Now, before going further, let us briefly inquire who and what are these workingmen so frequently and contemptuously referred to whenever a controversy arises. I certainly do not claim they are always in the right, and I as certainly deny they are always in the wrong. What position do they fill in the social, moral, physical or intellectual scale? Is their patriotism less ardent, their regard for their wives and families less sincere; their worth as citizens or their value to their country as wealth producers less appreciable, than that of their detractors? Did these revilers ever consider what a sorry figure the country would occupy without its workingmen; that without their assistance coupon clipping would soon become a lost art? Are they not the element whose brain and brawn have developed its resources? Who have made the wilderness bloom and blossom as the rose; who have tunneled its mountains, spanned its prairies, cleared its forests, bridged its streams, developed its mines, reared its cities, and whose mechanical skill and handiwork have dignified labor and made American enterprise respected the world over? Who, when the country was endangered and its institutions jeopardized, left all that was near and dear to them, and, taking their lives in their hands, went forth to battle for the republic and its cause; and who, over the bayonets which gleamed the brightest, over the bullets which flew the thickest, over the carnage the most appalling, planted the starry flag on the citadel of rebellion, and gave us a name and a fame among the nations of the world? And who, when the angel of peace spread her wings over a reunited people, bent their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks, and returned, without murmur, to their peaceful avocations?

There is a formidable obstacle, however, which stands in the way of the success of the labor movement in the United States to which other countries are comparative strangers, and which is too seldom referred to, namely, the *heterogeneous* character of its population. In no empire,

kingdom or republic in the world can such antagonistic, diversified or incongruous elements be found. Nowhere else are congregated so many nationalities, with their distinctive characteristics and ingrained prejudices. Nowhere else are there so many apparent divergent interests or differences of opinion to reconcile; so many explanations required, so many assurances demanded, such jealousies to overcome, or is the position of a so called leader so unenviable. The task of molding these various elements, educated under different training, auspices, surroundings and influence, into a *homogeneous* whole, of securing united action, and controlling the influence of labor in the right direction, is an undertaking of such magnitude, attended with such disheartening and underserving rebuffs, requiring tact, an indomitable energy, which is nerved by failure, that its success seems hopeless to any time server, and is only possible to those who have an abiding faith in the triumph of right. To espouse the cause of the oppressed under such circumstances demands heroism of the loftiest character—even should it be displayed by what is known as a labor demagogue.

I know there is a certain class of individuals who invariably fall back on the word "demagogue" whenever and wherever an appeal is made in behalf of justice, a wrong denounced or an iniquity exposed.

Tell them that while the consumers of coal in this city who pay \$8 or \$10 per ton for it, and are ignorant of the causes, are *damning* the anthracite coal diggers of Pennsylvania for their extortion, virtuous American women, wives and mothers of these miners, are walking the clay-cold floors of their cabins without nourishment enough to suckle their babes, and their husbands are scarcely able to earn enough to keep body and soul together, and "demagogue" is the only answer given.

Tell them that when Franklin R. Gowan—the notorious—was president of the Reading railroad, as well as dictator in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, and humiliating exactions were forced upon the operatives that were alike unjust and unprofitable, a few men outside of the combine, who ran their collieries on the coöperative principle, and were unwilling to bow the knee to Baal and accept the dictum of the autocrat, paid their men on the old schedule rates, that the Reading road, the only outlet from the mining regions to Port Carbon, owned and controlled by the coal kings, and fortified by a monopoly charter granted by the capital-bought legislature of Pennsylvania, charged as much for transporting the output of these coöperative collieries to Port Carbon as, under the ordinary tariff, would have transported it to Buffalo, in order to thwart the determination of the men who were willing to pay living wages, and "demagogism" is the refutation.

Tell them that hundreds of battle-scarred veterans, whose labor had beautified the soil, were evicted from the Cherokee lands in Kansas under the pressure of Federal bayonets, the bayonets of a country which their valor had saved, and that these same lands were placed in the possession of a railroad magnate, without a just title, human or divine, and the stereotyped cry of "demagogue" is raised.

Tell them that the iniquitous system of contract convict labor, by the operation of which two or three trades were compelled to bear the brunt of the crime of the state, enriched a few unprincipled contractors, while law-abiding mechanics walked the streets of our cities in enforced idleness, was an infernal outrage; and they fall back on the chestnut—demagogue.

Tell them that while it may be true that the president of the Manitoba railroad is worth, as stated, \$10,000,000, made by *speculation*, whatever that means, during the past nine years, that it was obtained by and through the robbery and at the expense of honest labor, and up bobs the "demagogue" again.

Tell them that the supplemental act of congress which made the *principal* of the 5-20 bonds payable in gold instead of in lawful money, greenbacks, according to the original contract, passed at the behests of the money sharks and gamblers of Wall street, added \$400,000,000 to the debt of the country, every penny of which was a tax on the wealth-producer, was one of the most flagrant acts of robbery in the history of any country, and "demagogue" is the only response.

Tell them that by the use of legal tenders (greenbacks) instead of the national bank currency there would have been a saving of over \$400,000,000 to the producing classes or taxpayers, swelling the amount imposed on these classes by the unwise, if not corrupt, legislation to over \$800,000,000, and all we hear is the echo, "demagogue."

Tell them that the depreciation of the greenback, as compared with gold, was caused by the government making a bastard of its own progeny, paying obligations in a currency which it refused to accept from its debtors at par, and the word "demagogue" is supposed to afford a satisfactory reply.

Tell them that just in proportion as the hours of labor have been reduced, and the working classes afforded thereby more time for reflection, for societary advantages and home enjoyment, have they risen in the social, moral, and intellectual scale; have labor-saving and wealth-producing agencies been increased—a statement verified by the records of the patent offices both in Great Britain and the United States—that nine-tenths of these inventions have been creations of the workingman's brain, and that he is justly entitled to reap part of the advantages thus conferred, and a sepulchral, familiar voice, yells "demagogue."

If I tell them that we find in this, the model republic of the world, two classes—the men who labor and the men who live off the proceeds of others' labor—the skimmers and the skinned, and the anomaly that those who work the longest number of hours, who toil from early morn till dewy eve, men who produce the wealth of the world, live from hand to mouth, and eke out a miserable existence in the alleys dark and damp, where the pestilence makes its home, and where the sunlight of heaven seldom if ever comes, while those who neither toil nor spin too often roll in luxury and wealth and enjoy the fat of the land, and that there must be something radically wrong in a system which produces these results, or else a democratic government is and must of necessity prove a failure, and the ghost of a "demagogue" is brought to light.

In fact, I do not know what these gentlemen would do if the word "demagogue" was eliminated from the vocabulary, and I think they hardly know themselves. It is evidently a handy word to have in the house, and it answers their purpose when other words fail.

Without going into the history of the ancient guilds, permit me to say that trades unions are the creatures of necessity, and will remain so long as our competitive wage system prevails. The right to combine for self-protection is guaranteed by law, and the advantages of such combinations have been too often demonstrated to require any defense at my hands. They are and have been the educators of the artisan, and are the stepping-stones to further and more advanced action. "Defense, not defiance," is their motto. They are based on a practical recognition of the fundamental principle of a democratic form of government, "the greatest good to the greatest number"; of the fact that in union there is strength; that the united demands of five hundred workmen, dependent on their labor and skill for a living, organized for mutual protection and the recognition and enforcement of their rights, will secure what the interested individual efforts of these five hundred will fail to accomplish; that God helps those who help themselves; that the same causes under the same circumstances will produce the same results, whether tested in the industrial centers of Lynn, Lyons or Leominster; that if our *republican institutions* are different from those of the Old World selfish *human nature* is the same, and that in conflicts between money and muscle, muscle is almost invariably placed at a disadvantage. On the part of capital, it is a contest for the possession of the *surplus*; on the part of labor, for the absolute *necessaries* of life.

Allow me to fortify this statement by reading the following objects, as definitely set forth in the constitution and preamble of the Chicago Typographical Union.

1. To elevate the position and maintain and protect the interests of the craft in general.
2. To establish and uphold a fair and equitable rate of wages and to regulate all trade matters pertaining to the welfare of members.
3. To influence the apprenticeship system in the direction of intelligence, competency and skill, in the interests alike of employers and employes.
4. To endeavor to replace strikes and their attendant bitterness and pecuniary loss by arbitration and conciliation in the settlement of all disputes concerning wages and conditions of employment.
5. To relieve the deserving needy and provide for the decent burial of deceased members.

These objects, so succinctly stated, need no commendation or explanation at my hands. They silence carping criticism and command the approbation of every right-thinking man. Consider them proposition

by proposition, and he must be a misanthrope indeed who could take exception to one of them. Trades unions, as stated, have not been improvised. They are not sudden and impulsive combinations carelessly formed to be heedlessly abandoned. They are the outgrowth of natural laws. Indeed, they have been forced into existence by oppression, and maintained on the principle that self-preservation is the first law of nature. "I am no lover of trades unions," says the bishop of Manchester, England, "but they have been forced upon the working classes by the inequitable use of the power of capital." Mr. Dunning, an English authority, says: "The object of trades unions is to insure the freedom of exchange with regard to labor, by putting the workman on something like an equal position in bargaining with his employer." Professor Fawcett, a reliable authority, said: "Trades unions are formed that the laborer may have the same chance of selling his labor dearly as the master has of buying it cheaply." Some time since, in conversation with a well-known anti-trades union coal operator in this city, he said: "I want to explain my position, and wish you had been here a few minutes sooner when I was having it hot and heavy with an operator from Brazil, Indiana, on this very question. I told him frankly that the miners were doing just what we would do if we were in their places, and that but for the union men our men (non-unionists) would be digging coal for one-third less than they are now receiving, but, as we are anxious to get it mined as cheaply as possible, if we could find the men to do the work on our terms, and thereby enable us to break down the trades union organizations, it is to our *individual* selfish interests to do so, and that is all there is to it." An honest confession is good for the soul, and I have far more respect for the outspoken explanation of this avowed opponent than I have for the unprincipled sneak or moral coward who will tell you he is opposed to trades unions; who justifies his truckling subserviency under the plea that he is "receiving union wages," or, in other words, that he is recognizing a standard which he is doing the utmost to destroy, and appropriating without acknowledgment a rate of wages which the pluck of true men has secured. How long, pray, would he receive union wages were the unions wiped out of existence, and how long would they exist if their members had proven themselves to be the cowardly, time-serving poltroons these so-called non-unionists have proven themselves to be?

To the objections so often used that trades unions are the nurseries of strikes, I reply, there were strikes before there were trades unions, and it is a fact worth remembering that the most violent strikes have been where unions did not exist. Trades unions, properly conducted, instead of being the promoters have been the preventives of strikes; but, as a tree is known by its fruits, let us see whether this claim is justified by facts. In 1882 the Amalgamated Engineers of Great Britain, the largest and most compact trades organization in the world, with an income of \$620,000 and a cash balance of \$840,000, a total of \$1,460,000, expended in disputes, including the support they gave to other trades, less than \$4,500. In the same year the stonemasons, with a membership of eleven thousand, did not spend a farthing on strikes, while during six years of unexampled trade, reduction of wages and industrial disturbances, among several great trade societies there was expended in the settlement of disputes but \$831,000 out of a capital of over \$10,000,000. Sample after sample could be multiplied, but these are sufficient for my purpose. Referring to our own country, we find, according to the report of the Cigarmakers' International Union for 1887, probably one of the most powerful trades unions in the country, that less than 3½ per cent of the total revenue was used for strike purposes, while \$130,000 was expended for protective and benevolent purposes.

In 1865 the speaker, at the initiatory labor congress, held at Baltimore, composed of delegates from the various representative trades unions of the United States, presented the following resolution as expressive of the sentiments of that body, which was adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That this body deprecate strikes except as a *dernier ressort*, or until all honorable methods to avoid them have been exhausted.

And this sentiment was indorsed at the annual sessions subsequently held at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Rochester by as intelligent a body of men representing the interests of the industrial classes as was ever assembled on the American

continent. Certainly not a very big peg for the "nursery of strike" claimant to hang his coat on. And today in all well-regulated trades unions no strike is sanctioned until the merits of the controversy have been placed before the local bodies and the approval of a majority of them secured. And the reason is obvious. A ratified strike means a tax on the earnings of those who approve it, a very fair test to judge of its justice. "Our parent society never organized a strike, but it has stopped many," was the testimony of Mr. Macdonald, secretary of the House Painters' Alliance, when examined before the English Royal Commissioners.

"It was confidently expected," says Mr. Thomas Hughes, "that strikes would grow in number and intensity as the unions spread over large areas," but "of late years the number of these strikes has notably diminished; and every year the chances of such lamentable contests seem likely to decrease."

In Great Britain, the modern home of trades unions, they have been the great factors in the social, political and intellectual elevation of the industrial classes. They have been the instructors, the training schools of the masses, the forerunners of coöperation and beneficial societies, and begotten a spirit of manly independence which has done more for the advance of the industrial element from a political and financial standpoint than any other agency with which I am acquainted. In confirmation of this statement, I may refer to the report of the Trades Unions Commission of 1867, appointed by parliament to inquire into their objects, workings, results, etc., of which Sir William Earle was chairman. It was appointed in compliance with a popular demand, raised by the magnified charges brought against the members of the Sheffield Saw Grinders' Union; and, out of a committee of eleven, but two or three, among them Messrs. Harrison and Mundella were recognized as friends of the workingmen, yet such was the unrefutable testimony given by such able representatives as McDonald, Applegarth, Allen, Guild and others, that despite the composition of the committee a favorable report was presented, the advantages of trades unions acknowledged, their objects virtually indorsed, and their recognition and the protection of their funds by law secured.

A still further and more convincing evidence of their beneficial results is afforded by the following: During the twelve months ending December, 1883, the amount of wages earned, according to Professor Leone Levi, recently deceased, by the working classes of Great Britain was \$2,240,000,000. Comparing their numbers and increase of the working classes with those of others, it is shown that in thirty years an average family of the lower middle classes has improved its position by thirty-seven per cent, while one of the working classes has improved by fifty per cent.

The charge so frequently made that the advice of the ultraist is generally accepted in preference to that of the so-called conservative is entirely unwarranted by facts. For more than thirty years I have been somewhat prominently identified with their interests, during the greater portion of which I have enjoyed special facilities for correctly judging of the action—not of one craft, but of many—and I assert, fearless of successful contradiction, that in a large majority of cases the sober, second thought prevails, and the rational, conservative address in which ill-advised action is deprecated, and the interest of the employer as well as of the employé considered, is the speech which carries the day. Of course, instances can be cited where this course has not prevailed, but they are certainly the exception not the rule, and where such a line of policy has been pursued the deserved penalty has been paid and defeat has almost invariably accompanied the action. For such conduct I have no defense to make or apology to offer. Those who sow to the wind must expect to reap the whirlwind; whether the culprit is employer or employé.

Again, to the statement that no discrimination is made between the superior and the mediocre workman, I reply that trades unions establish a *minimum* instead of a *maximum* rate of wages. In other words, they say a member shall not work for less than a certain amount, but they do not prevent or attempt to prevent an employer paying an exceptionally good workman as much above the minimum as he may deem his services worth. And it is a fact worth noting, that those who complain the loudest about the admission of inferior workmen forget the fact that they are admitted in self-defense, that an apprenticeship

system has never received the support of the employers, and that they have no compunction to use the very element, the *non-proficient*, while combating the claims of the *proficient* workman. To the charge, too frequently indulged in, that no means of violence are too despicable to indulge in to gain their purposes, let me narrate the following:

During the memorable struggle of 1867, in this city, when organized labor endeavored to secure recognition and enforcement of the so-called eight-hour law, and was recklessly charged with wantonly destroying property, and, in truth, with almost every crime in the decalogue, I called on the president of one of the largest railroads in the United States, who is still an honored resident of Chicago, and at the request of its former employes tendered the services of one thousand men to protect its property, if necessary. After courteously listening to the proposition, he said: "Mr. Cameron, I am very glad you have come on such a mission. Will you have the kindness to take a message from me to our workmen, for I still regard them as such, and tell them that I have every confidence in their honor and do not believe one of them would injure a dollar's worth of the company's property; and that I consider men who have the moral courage to stand up for what they consider their rights, as they have done, although I cannot concede to their claims, are the last men to resort to cowardly violence; and if I thought the shops were in danger, they are the only special police whose services I would request." A sermon in a nutshell; one of the grandest compliments ever paid to organized labor, and a stinging rebuke to those journals and demagogues which had so wantonly misrepresented its position.

At the same time I called upon the governor of the state, the Honorable Richard J. Oglesby, the gentleman who now occupies the same position, and assured him that all reports of intended violence were false, and that the men who were assailed and accused were prepared to act as conservators of the law. His reply was just what might have been expected from a man of his position, experience, brain and heart. It was: "I am governor of the State of Illinois, and, of course, will be compelled to put down by force of arms, if necessary, all resort to violence or open defiance of law, but I will not call out the military until I am satisfied that the civil authorities are powerless or unable to cope with any outbreak. I have just received from 'Q.' a dispatch asking me to call out the militia. My reply is, 'If you have a d—d fool for a marshal, elect a man who knows his duty.' If these folks who are so anxious to see some shooting done had seen as much of it as I have, they would not be so anxious to call out the military every time labor and capital have a little squabble." I refer to these circumstances because I can verify their truth, and because I think they are a fair sample of the feelings of honest men in a majority of similar circumstances.

The value of organization has been demonstrated in a thousand different ways. At Waterloo, whenever the squares of the British infantry were formed, the steel-clad cuirassiers of France hurled themselves in vain against their bayonets; indeed, so often were the charges made that a number of the soldiers declared they could recognize the features of their assailants, while in nearly every circumstance when the attack was made before the square was formed the regiments were practically decimated. The Amazon, which forces the ocean back four hundred miles from its mouth, gains its volume and momentum from a thousand purling rills. But above all, we repeat, a trades union is formed upon the cardinal idea of a republican government, the greatest good to the greatest number, and here I leave the subject. But trades unions, or rather the principle upon which they are organized, are not confined to labor organizations. If I mistake not, a few weeks ago several members of the Board of Trade were suspended for trading after hours, while a few years ago a dentist named Dr. Dean was expelled from an association of dentists in this city because he had extracted a tooth for 50 cents, while the rates of the association of which he was a member was \$1. But it makes a great deal of difference whose ox is gored. If a trades union proper had taken similar action, we would have been asked the question whether we were living in a republic or in a monarchy; what law prohibited a man from making a contract after three o'clock, or whether an individual should be dictated to whether he charged 50 cents or \$5 for his services?

But, as stated, trades unionists do not regard their organizations as the *ultima thule* of the labor movement, but rather as their educators,

hence I have referred to them in a somewhat incidental manner. Their members see, as others see, that the strained relations at present existing between capital and labor, unhappily growing more pronounced, render it imperative that some practical steps should be taken to remove this friction and establish an era of good feeling if we are to avoid the social upheavals too often attended with violence which have marked the connections between employer and employé in countries less favored than our own. It is certainly a poor compliment to the intelligence of the American people to admit that at the close of the nineteenth century, under a republican form of government, where the ballot is the inalienable right of every citizen, irrespective of color, position, or nationality, and where all are equal at law, theoretically at least, that strikes and lockouts, twin relics of barbarism, furnish the only methods of settling trade disputes; that though the interests of employer and employé should be identical, we find their representatives, like bulldogs, ready to jump at each others' throats whenever the leash is removed. And here arises the pertinent question, is this muttering of rebellion, this chronic state of strike to continue, or shall the sober second thought rise equal to the emergency, substitute justice for tyranny, reason for passion, and thus pave the way for coöperation, the reformer's hope of the future, to which I propose hereafter to refer.

I know it is customary, too customary, when these unpalatable truths are referred to, to indulge in fulsome panegyric about the superior condition and advantages possessed by the American as compared with his European competitor; of the "peace, peace, when there is no peace," lullaby; of the "stand by, for I am holier than thou" attitude assumed, although it sometimes serves the purpose of directing attention from where it should be directed, *at home*. Such twaddle may touch the national vanity, but the truth is that the majority of American workmen have all they can do to make both ends meet and keep the wolf from the door, and I have been brought into contact with a good many hundred thousand of them. Such action reminds me of a celebrated London pickpocket, who, immediately after he had committed a robbery, raised the hue and cry of "stop thief," thereby directing attention from the real culprit? Let us look at the simple facts, and see exactly where we stand.

Populate the 3,612,000 square miles of the United States in the same ratio as the 89,000 square miles of Britain are populated (and her moorlands and game preserves proportionally balance the waste lands of America) and the population amounts to within a fraction of 1,008,000,000. Now, suppose, and the supposition is a perfectly justifiable one, that crime, competition, pauperism, intemperance, disregard for law and lack of parental restraint keep pace with our increase of population, under existing circumstances, an orthodox hell will be a paradise to the then existing state of society. I think the comparison is perfectly legitimate in looking at the outlook in all its bearings, and the deductions are warranted by the promptings of common sense. Just in proportion, if our present policy is pursued, as our country exceeds in area, wealth and resources, the little island of Great Britain, a mere speck on the world's surface, will our corporate monopolies and their baneful influence exceed those of the Old World, and the sooner we look these facts fairly and squarely in the face, instead of indulging in inane twaddle and Fourth of July bombast, the better for all concerned.

While these statements are, in my humble opinion, in the main true, I am not going to offer or attempt to offer, any patent cure for all the evils to which flesh is heir, or present an infallible remedy for the grievances complained of, either by a virtual reconstruction of society or selfish human nature, the substitution of state for individual effort, control or responsibility; nor yet through the ephemeral, spasmodic efforts of a so-called workingman's party, narrow-gauge, anti-American, organized on the short-sighted, one-sided proposition that its membership must be confined to those who subscribe to its chimerical dogmas, and that loyalty thereto can be secured only by confining such membership to those who carry a hod, drive a plane, dig a trench or perform other manual labor, on the same mistaken idea that none can appreciate the blessings of freedom except those upon whose limbs the shackles of slavery have been placed. On the contrary, I have always insisted and believed that a national movement to secure a recognition of labor's rights and interests was not a movement in favor of class legislation, but a protest against its continuance, and to give the lie to these

professions, to jump from Sylla to Charybids, would be both foolish and inconsistent. Instead of damning public opinion, it should be and must be cultivated and captured before success can crown the efforts of any party. I repeat, then, I do not intend to propose any scheme which will invariably prove efficacious, but rather to present a few ordinary, unpretentious, common-sense ideas in connection therewith, which have been gleaned by thirty years' connection with the labor movement.

Neither am I going to antagonize any party, but bid godspeed to every rational, legitimate movement, having for its objects the amelioration of the condition of those who labor for a living. If I cannot see through the same glasses that others do, I am willing to give them credit for honesty of purpose, a desire to accomplish by other methods that for which we all profess to be working, and to concede to them what I claim for myself—the right of private judgment.

One of the first and most important and feasible agencies to accomplish this result, in my humble judgment, is the recognition, adoption and enforcement of the principle of *arbitration*. That there are difficulties, many and serious, in their character, confronting its successful establishment, such as the mixed character of our industrial population, their comparatively limited educational advantages and business knowledge and experience as possessed by their employers, but they are not insurmountable. Let us keep in view the fact that the advantages to be derived from its adoption, and the want and suffering its practical recognition would save to those whose pathway through life is rough at best, would be more than counteracted by an occasional disappointment. It is the constant dripping which wears away the stone. Consistent and persistent agitation is demanded if our trades organizations believe in the wisdom and efficiency of an appeal to reason; and their members should take the initiative in forcing its adoption and molding public opinion in its support, and instead of ridiculing this sentiment, it must be cultivated and its great leverage and influence secured.

Arbitration has been successfully employed in settling disputes between corporations and nations; why should it not prove equally efficacious between employer and employé? Strikes are becoming more protracted, and as our wealth and industrial population increase, these differences will doubtless become more frequent and injurious unless a preventive is employed. Again, no trade can truthfully be said to be independent of another, as an injury to or stoppage of one eventually, either directly or indirectly, reacts on all. A strike or lockout among stonecutters, for example, frequently necessitates the enforced idleness of bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers and painters, and all mechanics and laborers whose services are required to complete the structure, irrespective of the losses sustained by what may be called the smaller tradesmen, who are generally dependent upon the patronage of the industrial classes.

Another, and by no means the least important, reason why the aid of arbitration should be invoked, whenever a dispute that blocks the wheels of industry arises, is that this country is labor's last vantage spot, as it is here that the controversy between capital and labor must find an amicable solution if a democratic form of government and a comparatively undeveloped country can aid in such solution; and we insist it is the duty of every citizen, so far as in his power lies, to see that right, not might, is the conqueror, and reason instead of starvation or brute force the agency employed.

I am aware it is urged by some that such a project is impracticable, because in many instances employers would decline to arbitrate, on the ground that, as they declined to recognize the claims of the workmen, there was nothing to arbitrate about, as it takes two parties to make a bargain; and so believing, they were unwilling to submit what they considered their individual rights, to the advice, intrusion or decision of any third party. Well, this was the old argument of the usurer, but the law interposed its veto—*I forbid!*—and said, practically, “whenever your so-called individual rights conflict with or antagonize the public good the first must be subordinate and subservient to the second. This was the argument of the Duke of Newcastle who, when accused of compelling his tenants to vote for his candidate, replied that “a man had a right to do with his own as he chose.” So in this case when the interests of the public are involved, and when the public are sufferers—and when

are they not when these unfortunate controversies arise?—some agency outside of the two contending parties should be invoked to settle the disputes with a due regard for justice and right.

Now, let us briefly inquire what arbitration is, what it seeks to accomplish, and the most feasible means to secure its adoption. Arbitration, in the absence of legislative enactment, is the adjudication by private persons appointed to decide a matter in controversy, or a reference made to them for that purpose by agreement of the disputants. The proceeding is generally called a submission to arbitration or reference; the parties appointed to decide are termed arbitrators or referees, and their adjudication is called an award. The arbitrator, when only one is selected, should be a person who stands perfectly indifferent and disinterested between the disputants. This qualification is indispensable and should never be lost sight of. When the arbitrators are appointed, each selected by the contestant, the submission generally provides that in case of difference of opinion the matter referred shall be decided by a third party, called the umpire, who is generally appointed under a power to that effect by the arbitrators themselves, so that whether composed of one, three or five individuals, the deciding vote is vested in the umpire. Hence the importance of securing a disinterested, unbiased judge, for on this the value of the decision depends. The selection or appointment of a dishonest or prejudiced umpire thwarts the very purpose for which arbitration has been selected—to secure an impartial award. A spirit of compromise and a declared determination on both sides to faithfully abide by the decision rendered is absolutely indispensable, and unless their guarantee is lived up to, all efforts to effect an honorable compromise must prove abortive.

To secure the adoption of arbitration two plans have been suggested: First, its voluntary recognition by employer and employé; second, by legislative action by our national congress and the several state legislatures. While we believe that the first plan would be more preferable and that national or international organization, which has the moral courage to insist upon its recognition, will be met half way, we incline to the opinion that in order to make it compulsory and effective, the law-making power must be invoked. Of course, it is not to be expected that all awards will satisfy the demands of either party. Great Britain, no doubt, felt chagrined at the result of the Geneva award, and the loss of the island of San Juan, while the United States growled like a bear with a scalded head over the Halifax fishery award; but what rational man doubts that these decisions have established a precedent certain to be followed in the future which will save hundreds of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of treasure, and redound to the mutual interests of the countries accepting them.

How such boards should be appointed, their functions, duties, scope, etc., are simply matters of detail, which can be satisfactorily arranged if the principle itself is indorsed. “Come and let us reason together,” saith the Lord, and certainly we cannot follow a more worthy exemplar.

This naturally leads me to what I have long esteemed one of the most practical, if not the only practical solution of the labor question—that of coöperation or profit sharing—giving the employé a direct interest of the results of his own labor. Convince the corporation, firm or employer that the bugbear of strikes need no longer be feared; that both capital and labor are amenable to public sentiment, and must bow to its decisions, and the certainty is that coöperation follows such recognition. And here let me say what I mean by coöperation—a much abused term. I certainly do not propose to let a business enterprise, which requires experience, tact, and executive ability be controlled by men who do not know what business is. Neither do I propose it shall be hampered by the petty jealousies of a sorehead or visionary enthusiast, or called to account by a stumbling block in the shape of a mischief maker or chronic growler—the rocks upon which so many coöperative enterprises have been wrecked. I don't propose to take a No. 1 mechanic from his bench and seat him in a morocco covered chair, in the counting room, to supervise something he knows nothing at all about, while depriving the establishment of his valuable services, nor to put the hind quarters where the head quarters should be, but simply that business should be conducted on business principles, and every workman employed shall be a direct sharer in the profits secured. There is a story told of a little bootblack in Plymouth, England, which contains a moral, who contributed sixpence to the construction of the

pioneer missionary ship, Dove. When she left her moorings the little fellow was on hand as interested and enthusiastic as anybody, and, waving his hat, exclaimed to his companions: "Say, boys, I have an interest in that 'ere wessel." Some years since, in company with a friend, I was taking a walk one beautiful summer evening, in the vicinity of Bloomington, in this state, and noticed the cosy little cottages quietly nestling amid the foliage, their occupants resting beneath their own vine and fig trees, and the force of the little bootblack's claim occurred to me as a revelation—"I have an interest here!" Unlike the mercenary who fights for his 15 or 20 cents per day, these men were actuated by a nobler ambition, a grander incentive in battling for their country. They could say, I am fighting for my home, my country and its republican institutions, in the perpetuation of which I have a direct personal interest. And this was the feeling which prompted them to risk their all in their defense. Enlarge the scope of this to the industrial element proper, and you create an incentive hitherto unknown; the workman will move in a new and healthier atmosphere, become actuated by a nobler ambition, prompted by a grander conception of his mission, and a stimulant be imparted to which he has hitherto been a stranger.

Of course, coöperative institutions, like other business institutions, will have their fluctuations, but not to the same extent; for where all are actuated by a common impulse, working for a common reward, the probabilities are that the *maximum of labor* with the *minimum of expense* will be secured, and where the losses like the gains are equally divided, the probabilities also are that the periodic monetary panics to which we have been subjected will be mitigated, because the burden will be distributed, and the superstructure will not be dependent, as at present, on a single pillar. I could cite a hundred cases where coöperation has proved successful in some of the largest manufacturing establishments in the world, notably that of Crossley & Sons, the celebrated carpet weavers of Halifax, England, where, for years previous to its adoption, a chronic state of strike existed; but I forbear, as these examples, chiefly confined to Great Britain, might not prove of sufficient interest to an American audience.

In our own country many of the failures attendant on its attempted recognition have arisen from causes to which I have referred, and which could have been avoided had proper management prevailed. But they have not all been failures, many establishments being now conducted on that principle; and I may here allude to the fact that the result of the profit-sharing experiment of the Boston *Herald* resulted in the distribution of \$15,000 among the employés of that establishment at the end of the first year, an entering wedge, each man getting an increase of four per cent on his salary, equal to the interest allowed by a savings bank, and Mr. John Wanamaker, the well-known merchant of Philadelphia, at a meeting of his employés, May 7, announced to them that the first year of the profit-sharing plan adopted in his establishment amounted to the handsome sum of \$109,439.68. A Springfield, Ohio, manufacturer writes:

I am almost persuaded that the best way to secure the undivided interest of an employé is to share with him the profits of the concern. You thus make him your partner; he is elevated in his own estimation and in reality; he feels a certain pride in the work turned out, not only of his department, but of the entire factory; he has aroused in him a feeling that he is in a certain sense responsible for anything that may go wrong about the establishment, and he will use his best mental and physical endeavors to do the particular piece of work he is doing as well as it can possibly be done. The system brings employer and employé together. They are friends, co-laborers in a common cause. What is for the best interest of the one is for the best interest of the other, and should any difference arise between them they will not go into a corner and sulk and nurse their grievances until a mole-hill becomes a mountain, but will come together like partners, as they are, and will adjust their differences without trouble. I am not saying that either employers or employés in this country are yet ready for this new order of things. But they will grow into it, for I believe that the time will come when the system will be very generally adopted in this country.

Experience is the most effective, though sometimes the most expensive teacher, and when all who embark in them learn that business must be conducted on business principles, and act accordingly, success instead of failure will crown their efforts.

But the question may be pertinently asked: "Would you stop here, and if so, what steps do you propose to take to bring about these results?" I reply, by persistent agitation and the education of the American people. About the first step in the right direction would be the curtailment of the emigration, or rather importation, of an element

which has no appreciation of or sympathy with American institutions; though I cannot ignore the fact that their presence is in a great measure owing to the inconsistent action of those who have been the loudest-mouthed advocates of protection to American industries. One word only on this question of protection. I am in favor of protection to American labor; but I am not in favor of stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in. I am not in favor of protecting the manufactured article at the expense of the workman who made it, under the guise of protection to American industry; nor am I in favor of the importation of a servile race to take the place of *protected* American workmen, who are walking the streets of our cities in enforced idleness. Consistency thou art a jewel! The charge that these views or remedies are chimerical, brings me incidentally to the brief consideration of a phase of this question—the antagonism of the pulpit to labor's demands.

Although I do not desire to arraign or revile religion, it cannot be successfully denied that our pulpits are to a great extent mammonized, and many of their representatives too justly regarded as the pensioned enemies of labor. The charges and misstatements of the press are too frequently rehashed, and instead of the gospel of Jesus Christ and him crucified being preached, the audience is regaled with a tirade against labor organizations by men who are as ignorant of their objects as they evidently are of the Master they profess to serve. During the eight-hour struggle referred to, I remember a reverend gentleman, since gone to his reward, taking for his text "The poor ye have always with you," the burden of his sermon being that the man or class of men who undertook to change this state of affairs were simply trying to subvert the decrees of divine providence, and should expect its displeasure. This doctrine seemed very agreeable to his parishioners—he was pastor of a wealthy church—for a few weeks thereafter a handsome addition was made to his salary. A short time ago, when that learned, venerable and pious prelate, Cardinal Manning, gave utterance to the truth that a starving man was justified by the "higher law" in helping himself to his neighbor's bread when starvation stared him in the face, with few honorable exceptions our clergymen seemed to vie with themselves in denunciation of what they were pleased to term the *robbery* thus justified, and indulged in misrepresentations which an examination of the context proved were altogether unwarranted. I could multiply instance after instance, but forbear, my only object in referring to this subject being to show that an agency which could and should be used to spread the doctrine of peace and good will toward men, to plead the cause of the oppressed, and denounce the wrong, becomes the apologist of the oppressor; and men, misnamed clergymen, who can dilate by the hour on the beauties of nature, the glories of the stars, moral heroism, or anything and everything but the gospel of Christ, to which they are strangers, have not the moral courage to denounce a wrong, of which the workmen are the victims, and I leave my audience to judge the reason why. Is it any wonder, I ask, under such circumstances, that the influence of the church and the action of its mouthpieces are viewed with suspicion?

At the opening of the Athenæum, the Mechanics' Institute of Manchester, Richard Cobden stated that, when soliciting funds from the manufacturers for its erection, he was charged by some with being the aider and abettor of strikers, malcontents and agitators, and that the efforts of such men to elevate the working classes would only make them the more discontented, and would eventually end in revolution. "In reply to these accusations," he said, "I simply asked if they could name a period in the history of England when life and property were so secure, business so prosperous, the working classes so intelligent, as at the present time," and turning to the audience, said "that reply built this Athenæum." No, no, society has no reason to fear that our artisans may become too enlightened. In fact, the existence of our government depends upon the intelligence and patriotism of the masses, and contentment and patriotism generally go hand in hand. It has reason to fear ignorance, but enlightenment and prosperity, never! And if this truth should not be inculcated by the pulpit, where can we look for instruction?

Intelligent labor asks no special privileges and is diametrically opposed to granting them to others. It neither desires a silver spoon on the one hand nor a handicap on the other. It does not believe in one law for the rich and another for the poor. It insists that it shall be

honestly and inflexibly administered, without fear or favor, no matter what the position, wealth or offense of the culprit. At the Philadelphia Labor Congress in 1869 I had the privilege, for such I esteemed it, of advocating before the Committee on Credentials, the admission of the colored delegates from Maryland. As might have been expected, the opposition was strenuous and persistent, but common sense and justice prevailed, and for the first time in the history of the country, so far as I am aware, colored men took their seats in a national labor convention as the peers of their white brethren. I took the ground then I take tonight. That it was suicidal to needlessly antagonize a race which was bound to prove an important factor, either pro or con, in the ranks of labor; that while that element was represented in the senate chamber and house of representatives, the law-making and law-ratifying powers of the country, it was criminal by adverse action to force it, *volens volens*, into the ranks of the opposition, on the principle that if it was intellectually or mechanically the peer of the Caucasian race, all hostile legislation would not keep it down; and if it was not, all special legislation would not keep it up, and that like water it would eventually find its level, so that policy as well as principle demanded that it should have what we asked for ourselves, a fair field and no favor, and work out its own salvation.

In conclusion, permit me to refer to the value of the ballot-box as an agency to inaugurate and protect such reforms. I know it is customary to denounce all suggestions as tending to class legislation. Now, I insist this popular awakening is not a movement in favor of class legislation, but a protest against its continuance. Let us enter the senate chamber—our house of lords—for example, and what do we find? Every moneyed interest represented. Let a railroad corporation be assailed or its franchise be called in question, and its special representative, like a vidette, is always on the alert in its defense. Let the banking interests be jeopardized, and their paid attorneys are prompt to explain, defend, deny, or palliate, and so with every corporate monopoly in the land. But when the interests of the producing classes are involved or assailed, what voice is raised in their behalf? Echo answers "what voice?" And yet the stereotyped cry of demagogue is raised whenever this state of affairs is referred to. And what can be expected from the useless appendage of our government, which represents gains instead of brains, and we need not go to the Pacific coast for a verification of our charge. We hear a great deal of unmeaning twaddle about the dignity of labor, especially when pot-house politicians have an object to gain, but it is soon forgotten after their selfish purpose has been served. Some time ago I had an intelligent correspondent visit the manufacturing districts of New England, who associated with the factory operatives in their homes, to ascertain their actual feelings and condition. In a number of instances he found that father, mother and two children could make the munificent sum of \$14 per week, working eleven or twelve hours per day. And when, in one instance, he asked why the children did not go to night school, the mother replied: "Oh, sir, when the little ones have worked all day, and have had their supper, they are ready to go to bed." Yes, a weary body and a weary mind generally go together? A sad, sad commentary on the oft-praised civilization of the nineteenth century. Talk about the dignity of labor to individuals brought up under such auspices, under a system sanctioned by law, and what a horrid mockery it seems. Do you wonder that, in many instances, such graduates loathe the very name of labor, and prefer the atmosphere of the gambling, pool, or billiard room, or that they grow up stunted in mind and body, with a grudge against society, and join what is called the dangerous element? Cause and effect go together. Is not a political movement, then, that would end, or aim to end, such a state of affairs, worthy the support of every true lover of his country?

But I am not going to lay all the blame on the shoulders of capital or capitalists. Workingmen are in a great measure responsible for the position they occupy. Too many of them, to their discredit be it said, would rather pull an angel down than help a mortal up. Let them take a lesson from the capitalist they condemn, and compare the line of policy he adopts with the policy they adopt to each other. The difference between the policy of each may be likened to the policy adopted by the southern and northern people, respectively. At the breaking out of the rebellion the South had incomparably the ablest and most

experienced representatives in congress, and the reason is self-evident. Whenever its voters recognized merits or devotion to their interests in their public servants, they rewarded it by reelection and retention in congress. On the contrary, with few exceptions, the "rotation in office" humbug prevailed in the North, and no sooner was a congressman seated than steps to supersede him were taken, generally with success, by some caucus-created novice, whose special qualification was a willingness or aptitude to do the dirty work of a corrupt political machine, with the results which might have been anticipated. No sooner does a workingman, either by his opportunities, energy or ability, assume a commanding position among his fellows, than he becomes a target for attack, not from those outside, but from those inside labor's ranks; from the very element, in fact, whose cause he had espoused. And for one, I have no sympathy with that dog in the manger policy, which is always sowing the seeds of discord, suspecting motives and belittling efforts. I repeat, let talent in labor's ranks assert itself, and in nine times out of every ten the cry goes forth: "He has an ax to grind," as if that of itself were sufficient for the hue and cry which generally follows: "Crucify him." Well, suppose he has an ambition to satisfy, an ax to grind, and if the same grindstone which sharpens his ax sharpens theirs at the same time, is that any reason why both he and the cause he represents should be handicapped by innuendo or denunciation? And yet, this course is pursued every week in the year, to labor's detriment. Let us take a somewhat common example: A labor candidate has been placed in the field, selected, in all probability, from a large manufacturing establishment. A few days thereafter, when the noon meal has been disposed of, and pipes are lighted, the qualifications of the candidate, their own shopmate perhaps, forms the subject for discussion. A change seems to have come over the spirit of their dreams. The ice is at length broken by a sorehead, an indirect charge is made, and a singular unanimity prevails. Says the canny Scotchman: "De ye ken I ha'e always been a kind o' suspicious o' his honesty o' purpose. I think it best to look before ye leap anyhow, and I'm half inclined to think some o' the charges I have heerd against him are true after a'." At least, I'm pretty certain he wunna get my vote." "Vell, I dunno," chimes in the German, "dese fellers who talks and talks so much at de union or assembly always tink of number vun, and mebbe some of dese shaiges are true, anyhow he dond got my vote." The Englishman remarks: "I knowed a feller in Sheffield as was like 'im as two beans. 'E was halways placed on hevery committee, and was halways ready to do hall kinds of work, or speak hat meetings, but I halways thought as 'e 'ad an hobject in view, and I think this 'ere chap better be let alone." "Catch a wasel asleep," says the Irishman, "sure phat better is he than we are; phat does he know about making laws that we should send him to the council, or to Springfield, or to congress? I think I can howld a chair down as well as he can, and divil a vote will he get from me." "You fellows make me tired," says the smart aleck Yankee, with a sickly, know-all smile, "I never took any stock in his professions, anyhow. These super-zealous fellows need to be closely watched, and it has turned out just as I expected it would, and you don't catch me throwing my vote away." And thus the seeds of distrust are sown, and defeat secured. Is this, I again ask, the way in which capital repays those who are true to its best interests? Ten chances to one if the character of these so-called charges, probably manufactured to order, had been demanded or investigated, not one of those present could have substantiated them, or even given their nature. No, no, workingmen must learn a much-needed lesson. They must discard their petty jealousies; be true to each other's interests; and get rid of their iconoclastic tendencies. They must act like earnest, honest, high-minded men, and until they do, they have no right to expect that others will accept them at a higher standard than they place upon themselves. Let them remember that it is a dirty bird which fouls its own nest. They have the power, the intelligence to make their influence felt in the right direction, but so far they have failed to do so. United, their demands would prove irresistible; disunited, they are the easy prey of the knaves who gull them. I remember when a boy of driving a yoke of cattle, both of which seemed to have a horror of wetting their feet, and every time a pool of water was espied a tussle to avoid it ensued. But instead of pulling *together* they invariably pulled *against* each other, and the consequence was that both were generally dragged into the

puddle; and this is exactly how a number of the labor factions in the United States are acting at the present time, and with a like result. What they should do, is to pool their issues and to pull together.

While, as previously stated, I have no patented panacea to offer, or even a line of policy to suggest which may not subject to modification or amendment. I lay it down as a fundamental principle, which cannot be controverted, that a political movement looking to the advancement of labor's interests, to be successful, or to enlist public support, must be broad, catholic and comprehensive; that the wage earners cannot, with propriety, object to class legislation prompted and directed by *selfish intelligence*, and seek to supersede it by similar action, based on *selfish ignorance*. I insist that the coöperation of the mass of the American people is absolutely indispensable to achieve success, and that their active sympathy and support, always right when enlightened, may safely be depended on when they thoroughly understand the issues involved; that the so-called middle classes are just as deeply interested, if not more so, in the curtailment of the influence and privileges of the colossal trusts and monopolies—fungi on the body politic—which now menace the commonwealth, as are the wage workers themselves, and that it is the height of folly to repel their advances or refuse their coöperation. I am unwilling to believe that a republic, the last refuge of oppressed humanity, founded on the principles of eternal justice, and freighted with the destinies of millions yet unborn, is ordained to prove a failure, or that its sun will set in darkness. Although the outlook is not as reassuring as lovers of humanity would like to see it, let us remember the darkest hour is just before the dawn; that the bane and antidote generally go together, and that self-preservation is nature's first law. Once arouse and enlighten the powerful leverage of "public sentiment," and the wrongs of which the industrial classes so justly complain will be righted; the privileges iniquitously granted to chartered monopolies revoked, the public lands restored to the people, from whom they have been unjustly wrested, and held as homesteads for actual occupants only; coöperative institutions will dot our prairies as the stars dot the sky; and with free schools, compulsory education, equal rights guaranteed to all, and a free ballot, our country will once more become a republic in fact as well as in name. Let us all then work for the accomplishment of this much to be desired end, for the advent of that time

"When man to man the wor'd o'er shall brothers be and a' that."

When tyranny and oppression of every kind and character shall be uprooted and destroyed, and when the freemen of America shall occupy that proud position which God, in his kind providence, intended they should occupy. When we shall all march under one banner, and that flag our glorious national ensign; having emblazoned on its ample folds on one side the pregnant inscription: "Liberty, Fraternity, Equality," and on the other: "Glory to God in the highest; peace on earth and good-will to men."

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XLI.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

IN 1726, in order to divert his anxiety and bring his cuts into notice, Papillon published "Le Petit Almanach de Paris," which is generally known as "Le Papillon." The cuts in this publication attracted considerable attention at this time. The cut for the month of January is very highly spoken of as being executed in the highest style of the art.

From this time Papillon had no longer any doubts of his abilities as an engraver on wood, but, on the contrary, entertained a very high opinion of himself, and considered wood engraving the acme of graphic arts, and himself the greatest of all professors. From the date of this publication he seems to have seldom if ever been without employment. He says, in 1768, the "Collection of the Works of the Papillons," presented by him to the royal library, contained over five thousand proofs of his own engraving.

The collection consists of four large folio volumes containing specimens of wood engravings executed by the Papillon family for three generations—his grandfather, his father, his uncle, his brother and himself. He was employed not only by the booksellers of his own country but also by those of Holland.

A book published at Amsterdam in 1743, entitled "Historiche School en Hins-Bybel," contains two hundred and seventeen cuts, which appear to have been engraved either by Papillon himself or under his immediate supervision; they are all engraved in the same style, and his name appears on several of them. They are executed in a coarser manner than those in Papillon's own work, yet are of the same general style, and, from a passage in the dedication, it seems likely these cuts were used in a similar work printed at the same place a few years previously.

Papillon's history of wood engraving published in 1776, under the title of "Traite Historique et Partique de la Gravure en Bois," in two octavo volumes, with a supplement (printed some two years later), is said to have been projected and partially written upward of thirty years before it was given to the public.

Papillon was admitted to the Society of Arts in 1733. Shortly after his admission he read at one of their meetings a paper on the history and practice of wood engraving, and in 1735 the society approved that a work written by him on this subject should be published, and in accordance thereto the first volume of such a work was actually printed between 1736 and 1738, but was never published. No explanation of the reasons why this work was not proceeded with and the history published is given. A copy of this advance volume was, however, preserved in the royal library.

The first published volume of Papillon's work contains the history of the art. It is divided into two parts, the first treating on wood engraving for the purpose of printing from a single block or impression, and the second treating on chiaro-oscuro, or printing from two or more engraved blocks with an equal number of impressions. He does not trace the progress of the art by pointing out the many improvements and discoveries made with the advance of time and better knowledge of the capabilities of the art, but simply enumerates all the principal cuts that had come to his observation, without making comparisons and citing the improvements on those of earlier execution. He claims almost every eminent painter whose name or mark is found on a cut as a wood engraver. The historical part of this work is in reality nothing more than a confused catalogue of all the wood cuts that were of any note that had come under his observation.

In the second volume, containing the details in relation to the practice of the art, he gives his instructions, and enumerates *his* inventions in a style of complacent self-conceit, being always inclined to magnify little things for self-aggrandisement, and credit himself with minute matters as his inventions. He, however, was thoroughly conversant with the practices of the art in all its minute details as far as known at this period.

In Papillon's time the French wood engravers appear to have held the graver something like holding a pen, and

in such a position that in forming a line they cut toward them. They also used the longitudinal or grain side of the wood, the same as large show posters and similar work is done at the present time; while modern wood engravers of almost all countries, except China and Japan, use a rounded handle, in which the tool is set and is held in the palm of the hand, and the cutting is done from right to left, which gives a clear view to the engraver of his work as it progresses. The wood used is the cross-section, or end of the wood, excepting in what is usually termed poster work, then the grain side or flat board is used and an entirely different tool is then employed from those used on end wood.

Papillon mentions box, pear, apple and service tree wood as the best for the purpose of engraving. The box-wood was generally used for the finer quality of cuts, while for the larger cuts, in which delicate shading was not essential, pear-tree was usually used. The wood engravers of Normandy used the apple-tree extensively.

Papillon preferred the wood of the service-tree next to that of the box, and also considered the box brought from Turkey inferior to that from Italy or Spain.

As far as is shown by investigators and writers of the history of the art, we are unable to find wherein Papillon lays any just claim to the inventions that he claimed to have made from time to time, as the little "tricks of the trade" were practiced both before and after his time, and there are many methods of procedure and practice in the art of wood engraving that are used in the production of desired effects daily in this country; yet these little deviations are not inventions, but simply making the application of the capabilities of the art, which are almost inexhaustible.

Papillon, in his account of the practice of the art, deserves great credit in his care not to omit anything in connection with the practice of wood engraving that was known at that period. He explains the manner of engraving and printing chiaro-oscuro; he gives an illustration of this, and in further explanation gives separate impressions from each of the four cuts from which the complete chiaro-oscuro was produced, and, in short, he dwells in detail on the minute details, such as inserting plugs, trimming, lowering, scraping, burnishing, etc.

He frequently complains of the careless manner in which wood cuts were printed, but, as at the present day, the fault of a poor picture does not always result from indifferent printing; while we will admit that many good cuts are virtually ruined by poor printing, we must say that many very inferior cuts are made actually beautiful by aid of the pressman's art in underlaying and overlaying. Both printer and engraver are oftentimes censured for what is not their fault, for "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and they are oftentimes so meagerly paid for their services that it is only surprising that they reach even mediocrity.

All the cuts in Papillon's work, except the portrait prefixed to the first volume (which was engraved and presented to Papillon by Nicholas Caron, a bookseller and wood engraver of Besancon), were his own engraving and mostly from his own designs. The most of the blocks were loaned to the author by persons for whom he had

executed the cuts long previous to the appearance of his work. From several of these blocks many thousands of impressions had been previously taken; from one of them four hundred and fifty-six thousand impressions had already been printed. Almost all of these cuts display an effect of black and white which is not to be found in any other wood cuts of the period, and many of the designs possess great merit, but simplicity and truth is usually sacrificed to ornament and French taste.

Whatever may be Papillon's faults as a historian of the art, he deserves great credit for the diligence with which he pursued it under the most unfavorable circumstances, and for his untiring endeavors to bring it into notice when it was greatly neglected. His labors in this respect were, however, attended with no immediate fruit. He died in 1776, and his immediate successors do not appear to have profited by his instructions, as the wood cuts executed in France between 1776 and 1815 are much inferior to those of Papillon.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTER AS A JOURNALIST.

HON. AMOS J. CUMMINGS, editor of the New York *Evening Sun*, made an interesting speech, in answer to the toast, "The Printer as a Journalist," at a banquet given in honor of the fifty-ninth anniversary of the birthday of George W. Childs, at Philadelphia, Saturday, May 12. Congressman Cummings said:

When typesetter and proofreader become editors unconsciously, the evolution from the case into editorial life is as natural as the evolution of a butterfly from a chrysalis. There is nothing marvelous about it. The true typo will develop into the true editor if time and opportunity serve. No careless or incompetent printer has ever become a competent editor. I have seen many a man taken from the case and thrown into an editorial room, and all but one become successful and accomplished reporters, editors and correspondents. The one exception was thus delineated by the tongue of an old jour: "I don't wonder that he failed as an editor, for he had the dirtiest proofs of any man in the office."

Who ever knew of a country printing office that was not haunted by some quaint urchin eager to learn the mysteries of the case? Sometimes he is awkward and uncouth. Oftentimes he is barefooted. Occasionally he has a freckled face and red hair. Again he develops a peculiar reticence that betokens restlessness and ambition. You will find him picking type from the sweepings of the office while on his way to school. You will see him forcing an imprint from the type upon the blank pages of his school books. The country editor is, in his eyes, a greater man than the rural parson. The boy has longing looks as he gazes at the office. It is indicative of the one desire of his heart—that of presiding over the hell-box and reaching the mighty and exalted post of printer's devil. Horace Greeley walked twelve miles through the snow to Poultny to secure such a place. Such boys are the germs of editorial life.

Let us see how they are developed. The true printer's devil is something more than an imp. In the fermentation of his nature he presents many curious contrasts. He mounts a candle-box and learns the alphabet at the case.

The caliber of the boy is quickly seen. The types have opened a new world to him. He drinks in the comments of his acquaintances on the emanations of his brain, and is spurred to renewed effort.

There are probably few compositors who will read this article who cannot recall some such experience. The boy sets the town agog anew by his intellectual efforts. Gradually he becomes a journeyman. He learns the art of punctuation, and the use of capital letters, and of italics. He unconsciously develops a literary taste, and becomes a critic. The rules of composition set themselves in his mind without effort. The marks of the proofreader annoy him and many a wordy dispute follows, but always inuring to the benefit of the type.

The news of the day is ever before his eyes. He gets it in scraps known as "takes," and these scraps invite a thirst for information that is only satiated by a careful perusal of the daily newspapers. Standard works flow into the editor's sanctum, and magazines and exchanges. Some of them fall under the eyes of the apprentice. He may devote a few of his nights to dissipation, but there will be much burning of the midnight oil. While at work distributing the type and correcting proofs, he will find himself unwittingly discussing the news of the day and entering into political controversies.

When a journeyman printer, his mind is broadened anew. He deserts the home newspaper and wanders from city to city. If true to his craft, he seeks admission to a typographical union, and in course of time gains a sure knowledge of the labor question. At times he suffers penury and bitter disappointments, but anon fortune gleams anew on his pathway, and, strengthened by his adversity, he again lopes over the pathway of life with all the freshness of youth.

Where could a better editor be found? Where one more efficient? No school of training could be more thorough. All the elements that make up a great editor have been exercised and knit firmly in the heyday of life. The successful editor is the one who collects the news of the day and presents it to his readers in the most concise and attractive form.

Who is there so competent to select news as the careful compositor—the man who has been sifting it all his life? Who so able to serve the newspaper demands of the people? He has been among them and of them among his wanderings, and in his character as editor he is still of and among them. He molds his editorial expression of thought from an experience born from a direct association with those interested. He speaks by the card alone. His ticket to newspaper prosperity is unpunched by collegiate education, but it is the ticket readily recognized by the people, and one that frequently passes its owner into the realm of wealth and the home of fame. The born printer is the born editor.

Some say that a new era is dawning in journalism, that men educated in collegiate schools are assuming the helm; that æsthetic methods are applied to the newspapers dotting the land like mushrooms in a sheep pasture; that a net of newspaper trusts is to cover the country, and secure the patronage of the people, and that the old journals must

follow suit or go to the wall. All this may go for what it is worth. The past shows that the people have recognized the printing office as the true school of journalism, and I fancy that it will hold good in the future, and as long as a typographical union lives and flourishes on the free soil of this republic.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE MODERN NEWSPAPER.

BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

FIRST PAPER:

WHAT IS A NEWSPAPER?—WHAT OUGHT IT TO BE?—EDITORIAL OPINION—THE PUBLIC AS A DUPE—IMMORAL INFLUENCES—SELF-SACRIFICE FOR THE CAUSE—EDITOR AND SOLDIER IN ONE BOAT—INDEPENDENCE—MY DEFENSE—BOHEMIANISM, THE SWEET FLOWER OF CARELESS EXISTENCE—"THE PRESS"; ITS FASCINATING CHARMS—NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING IS AN EXPENSIVE EXPERIMENT—FOUL INFLUENCES TO MAKE IT PAY—DEFENSE OF INDIVIDUAL HONOR—BLEEDING HEARTS AND FULL STOMACHS—PERSONAL DEPRAVITY AN IMAGINARY FACT—PAR ORDRE DE MOUFTI—SOME EXAMPLES—ARISING QUESTIONS—A PITTANCE FOR A VALUE—THE PUBLIC TO BLAME.

WHAT is a newspaper? What should it be? Like everything else in this life of sham and misery—the reader may excuse this attempt at pessimism—it is, as a rule, not what it ought to be; its practical value to its proprietor diminishes in the same proportion as it approaches the acme of moral perfection. The world of newspaper readers at large does not hesitate to doubt this condition, and still continues to swallow eagerly the contents of its daily paper, dished out in doses large and small, more or less bearing the stamp of individual advantage. The influences which bear upon the columns of reading matter of a modern newspaper are manifold, but they all end in the one point: the pecuniary gain of its proprietor. There has been a time, alas! how distant it appears to me! when I, with the rest of the world, believed that the opinions given in black and white in a sheet of large circulation were as sacred to the author as they were to the average reader. I need not say that I have since changed my ideas about this sacredness, and, with a mingled sense of sincere regret and some sort of Mephistophelec sarcasm, often witness the discussion of a newspaper article or editorial opinion, which I distinctly know does not contain a grain of the editor's, or the author's own individual feeling; that it was simply written in accordance with the principle of the sheet, to meet the opinion of the majority of its readers. It may be true that the principles of the sheet are, in general at least, also the principles of its editors. A black republican newspaper will certainly hesitate to employ in its editorial rooms men whose outspoken democratic principles are a matter of course to the world. It will not go as far as that. But that an editor must set aside his actual opinion about a question, and sacrifice his own self for the purpose of serving the cause of his employers is a daily, or nightly, occurrence in every editorial department of the newspaper world. The newspaper man may rightly be compared to the soldier on duty, who in times of war unhesitatingly will shoot his neighbor if commanded to do so, without

reserving the right to investigate the cause of that command. The editor will write, although often with reluctance, what the color of his paper, the interest of its publisher or party demands, without flinching. The so-called *independency* of an independent newspaper is the poorest and thinnest guise one can imagine. There is no real independence in this world anyhow, and, at any time, there are always some circumstances present and governing, no matter what they are, which induce us to act just so and not otherwise, and the open-hearted, liberal man will not deny that the "inner conviction," that *sacred* and *scarcest* of all *wonders* has really the least to do with that inducement. But if anyone speaks earnestly of the independency of newspaper opinion he is, in my eyes, an ignoramus in the matter, or willingly tries to convince himself of something which is as strange to his heart as the starred heavens to an infant's understanding.

I beg to remind the reader that I do not base my opinion upon anything else but experience. I am not a "disappointed editor" who tries to revenge himself in this way for his disappointments. Not by any means. I have experienced the almost Oriental charm of newspaper life, and would not give it up for anything. I know that "The Press," or better, "Bohemianism," as it sometimes is called, possesses the properties of sweet blood, that is, the man who has tasted of it will always seek it again, no matter after how long an interval of following other occupations, he will always grasp it like the drowning man grasps the straw, wherever and whenever the chance offers, the same as the lion will not care for any other but human blood after he has had a taste of it. I know of lawyers, the clergy, of successful commercial men, who some time or another came in contact with a reporter's pencil and notebook, who, after years of pulpit service or business occupation, eagerly try to shoot again into print, and, with a satisfaction equal to none ever felt after successful business speculation, smile at a short paragraph which they have succeeded in getting into the columns of their local paper. I have as yet never met a human being—*assez blasé*—who did not meet his lines in print, no matter how insignificant, with a certain sense of satisfaction and pride, which does all honor to the knights of the pen, and I believe cannot be met with in any other branch or any other profession. After venturing the above, I find it necessary to oppose the opinion, which may dawn to the reader, that I have endeavored to reduce his estimation or valuation of the modern newspaper. I am a full-fledged newspaper man, and have no hesitation to say that it is half of my life to work in the interest of the press. It may be a fault of mine to germinate the opinion in the innermost corner of my heart that the modern newspaper, notwithstanding the grandest imaginable technical advance it has to claim, and which it must be admitted that it has a right to claim, is not what it ought to be. I am convinced of the fact that no person or corporation can be expected to venture an expensive newspaper enterprise, after the well-known risk of theatrical enterprise, perhaps the most precarious on earth's surface, for the mere object to do good to the world, and most likely in such a case, to pay for that good purpose out of its own resources. There is no money-bag

big enough, no mine rich enough to supply the necessary *nervus rerum* for any length of time. But I am of opinion that there could be many improvements made which would do honor to the newspaper world and its workers. It is before all the moneyed influence of party subventions, the apparently very innocent, but in reality very important, subventions of the advertisers, and the undoubtedly bad influence upon the reading matter exerted through these two sources of newspaper wealth and newspaper corruption. It is no editorial secret any longer that the above-mentioned and similar thumb-screws actuate upon the reading matter from the simple reprint of a report up to the highest authority of the editorial. It is no secret any longer to the world at large that these evil influences may be traced in every department of the modern newspaper, that the political, local, financial and telegraph departments, that even the art and theatrical editors are subjected to the pressure of these irregular methods, innocent as they may appear, dangerous as they actually are, to truth and conviction. The fact (regretted as it must be by everyone whose connections with the cause make him part criminal, or, as the laws term it, an accomplice to the fact) that these conditions force upon the public the idea that every journalist is a "scoundrel" who sells his opinion to the highest bidder, cannot be denied. This condition actually exists. It has become a question of life or death, a question of existence to the largest number of newspaper men.

I know of many cases where bread and butter are accepted with bleeding hearts; of many others where total moral indifference has set in as a consequence of the prevailing circumstances. Still, if such is the *triste* fact, I shall always oppose the individualization of it, as the public are so apt and "generously" inclined to do, even where no reason for it is apparent. They blame the individual editor, and not the system under which he labors. They call him a scoundrel, and decline to touch him otherwise than with gloves. Now, I must admit, and to the honor of every working journalist—hardly anybody of experience will be able to deny it—that the sale of individual opinion, that is, such as is not ordered through the business office, is simply an imaginary creation of evil-minded, maliciously inclined persons. I have been actively engaged as the art editor of a large daily, and have met with all sorts of conditions, but have never experienced—and do not know that any one of my colleagues ever has—the awkward position of declining "individual" favors from art or theatrical people. I have met with notices on my desk from the business offices, such as, or similar: "Concert of the * * * society tonight. It will be in your and the paper's interest to do the best." I have seen one of my articles on the creation of an important art institute omitted in an edition of Monday's paper, the proprietor of the paper claiming that there was no germ of life in this institute, and it would be ridiculous to speak about it, appear in Tuesday's paper in full, after the corporation had supplied the advertising column, that convenient channel of salable opinion.

It would appear as a proof of unsound mind to accept that newspapers are published by anybody for the mere

good of the thing; it is a business like every other speculation, with the sole end to make money, and the modern newspaper publisher proposes to make *much* money. We, therefore, cannot exactly blame him for using the means to that purpose, but must be permitted to ridicule him who takes things as they appear, and not as they really are—the innocent reader. But, before all, I wish to break a lance for that much-abused, much-accused individual who must, as a tooth of the large cog-wheel, as a part of the machinery, submit to the demands of the driving power, or be crushed to pieces under the supreme force—the newspaper man and his personal honor as a gentleman.

After ventilating the foulness of the existing conditions, the question arises whether there are no means and ways to make newspaper publishing profitable without the aid of channels and subventions, as above indicated, solely dependent upon the support of the reading public, which is willing to pay for an independent opinion, or article, or criticism, or review, a price which will enable the publisher to ignore "other sources" than the legitimate income through subscription.

Having pointed to the prevailing immorality in the newspaper publishing business, an immorality which is caused through the insufficiency of the compensation paid by the reader for his copy, a price in many, yea, the most cases, hardly high enough to pay for the white paper,* I shall endeavor to point out in a future paper the manner in which I believe the publishing of a daily paper can be made profitable without allowing the advertising columns or party suffrage to encroach upon the domain which morally and rightly belongs to the "unadulterated" opinion of the capable editorial writer.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A NEW, QUICK AND SIMPLE PROCESS FOR NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATION.

BY HERMAN REINHOLD, PH.D.

FOR cheap, simple and quick newspaper illustrating, the process known as "Kaolatype" is used extensively, and answers all purposes where the cuts have to be quickly made, and fine work is not required. However, sometimes much trouble is found in engraving on the kaola plates, because very often they are too soft, or the film breaks, and not infrequently the plates are spoiled when put into the stereotype pan. Besides this, the steel plates are getting rusty, which affects the film, and thereby renders it worthless.

I herewith give a description of an improved process, in which the disadvantages are done away with, and better results obtained in every way. Any artist who has had experience in engraving kaolatype plates will, by following closely the formulas given, be able to make the plates. The steel or copper plate is polished, and by means of a solution of waterglass, a thin and good piece of mica (or as it is sometimes falsely called, isinglass) fastened upon it.

* I have witnessed, for instance, a case in which a customer argued about the advance price of a great New York daily from 2 to 3 cents per copy, with his newsdealer, and named it an impudence of the publisher to return to his old price, 3 cents. This single copy contained, besides the regular valuable news, an extra cable contribution of the Berlin correspondent of the paper, I believe the crown speech of Emperor William, which cost the management many thousands to cable in extenso.

This mica surface is covered with the following mixture: one-half pound oxide of zinc, one pound plaster paris. This powder is made to a putty by pouring it slowly into a vessel, wherein three ounces of dextrine had been dissolved by heat in one quart of water, and to which afterward two ounces of waterglass or silicate of soda had been added. The whole mass must be agitated and stirred until no lumps can be found in it, and kept on the fire until it is thoroughly homogeneous. To obtain this result it is advisable to let the oxide of zinc, as well as the plaster paris, pass through a fine sieve, and repeat this before the powder is put into a fluid. This procedure is indispensable, as, if there are lumps in the mixture, they will spoil the plate when it is engraved. Should the mixture show signs of getting too thick, more water may be added. Care must also be taken not to have the dextrine solution boil when the silicate of soda or potash is put in, as this will decompose that substance and precipitate part of it.

The plate is then put on a level metallic surface, which is to be heated. The putty is then left to cool to about 100°, during which time the stirring has to be kept up. The plates are now covered with the putty less than one-eighth of an inch thick, and left to dry. For this, heat may be used. When dry the surface is straightened by laying a fine file upon it, and drawing it slowly over the whole surface. This may be repeated until the plate is quite level and of the desired depth. The plate is then ready to be engraved. After this is done the plate is once more subjected to heat, to remove all moisture that may be left on it, and is now ready to go to the stereotype pan.

It will be found that plates made in this manner will give much sharper lines than those made directly on steel; the film adheres better to the mica, and cuts easier; accidents due to rusting of the steel are prevented, and the plates can be easily cleaned and used over and over again.

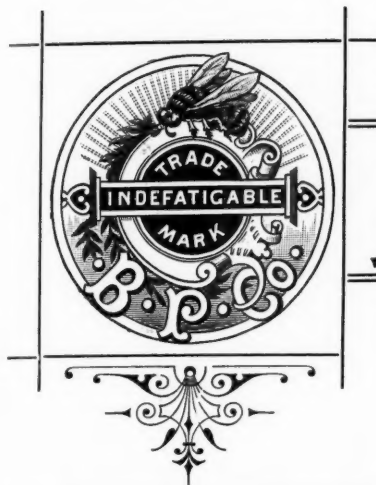
As to the combining the mica tightly with the steel, the best way is to polish the latter well with pumice-stone powder, and, wiping it dry with a woollen rag, the waterglass (silicate of soda or silicate of potash) is then poured on, and the mica pressed against the steel plate. A heavy weight is put upon the mica for about half an hour, and then the plate heated. A good way is also to subject the plate to pressure, for instance, under a copying press.

CAN FOR PRINTERS' INK.

The following is a description of an improved can for printers' ink, invented by Mr. Charles H. Hollis, of Boston, Massachusetts.

The head of the can is made integral with the body, an egress for the ink being provided by a nipple, which is situated in the center of the can head, and may be closed by a screw-cap. A movable bottom—described in the specification as a "concavo convex follower"—is adapted to slide longitudinally within the body of the can, and is surrounded by annular packing which prevents leakage without restricting motion.

If the screw-cap be removed and the bottom of the can pressed in, the ink will be forced from the nipple in the same manner that paints are exuded from the collapsible tubes which contain them. This can possesses the two principal virtues of collapsible tubes: the manner of ejecting its contents, and the protection it affords its contents against dust. It differs from collapsible tubes in that, owing to its rigidity, it preserves its form, and may be refilled when empty.



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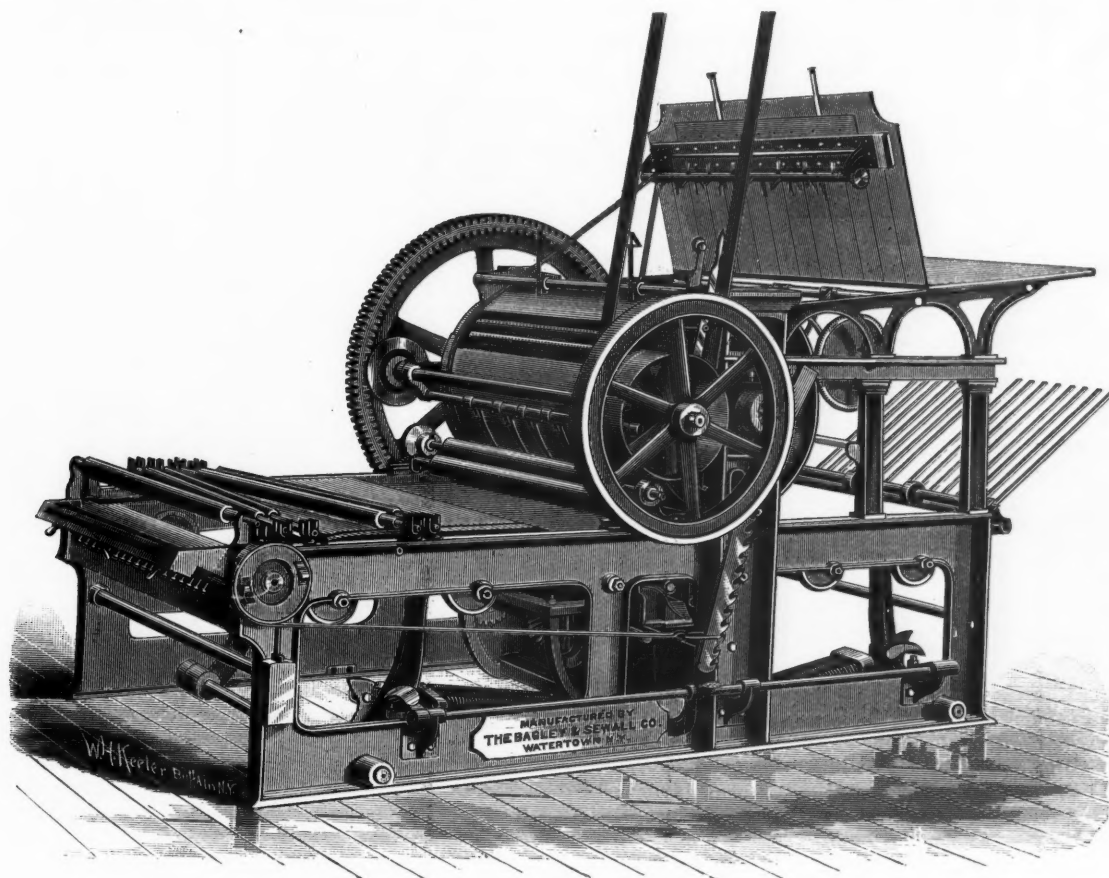
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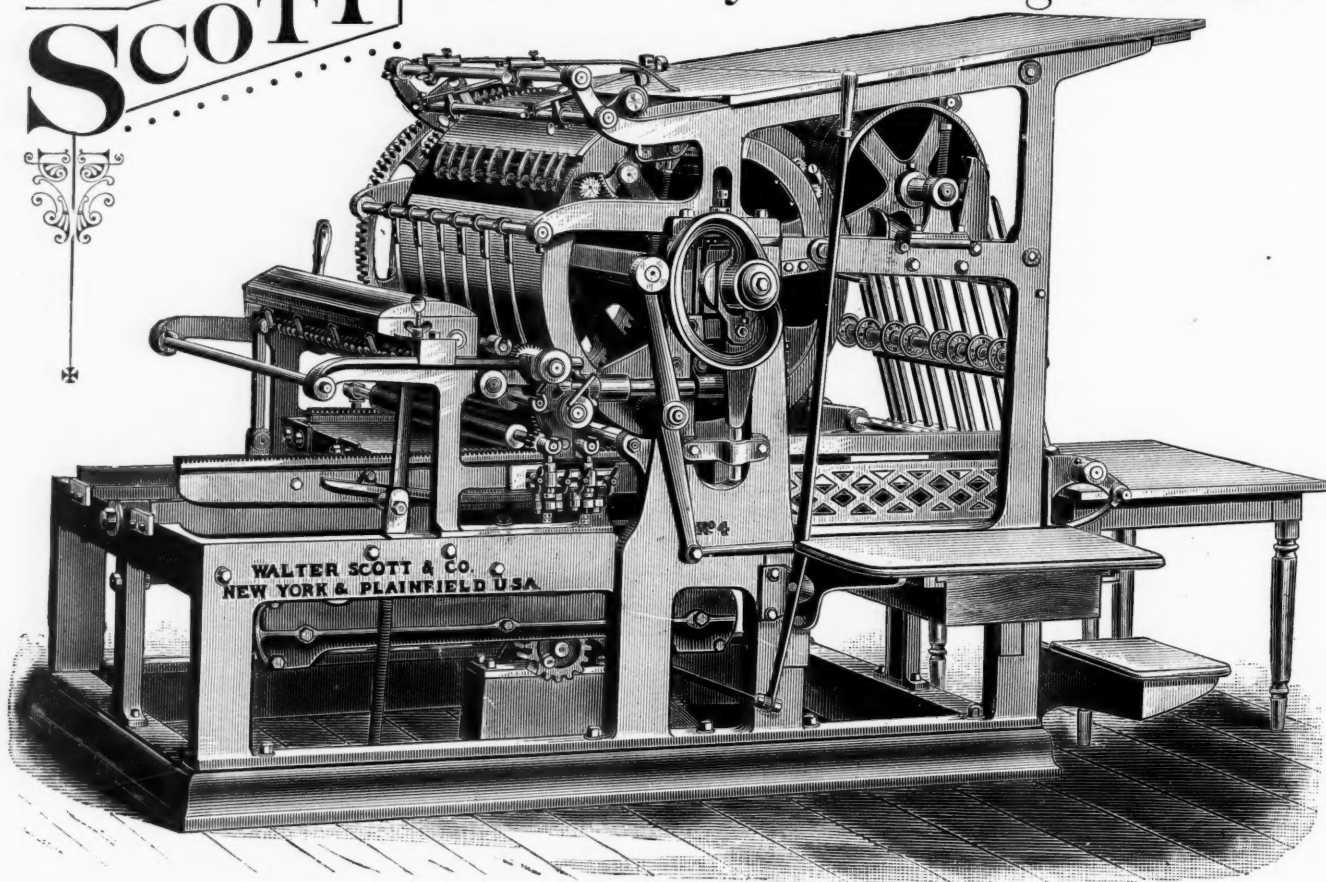
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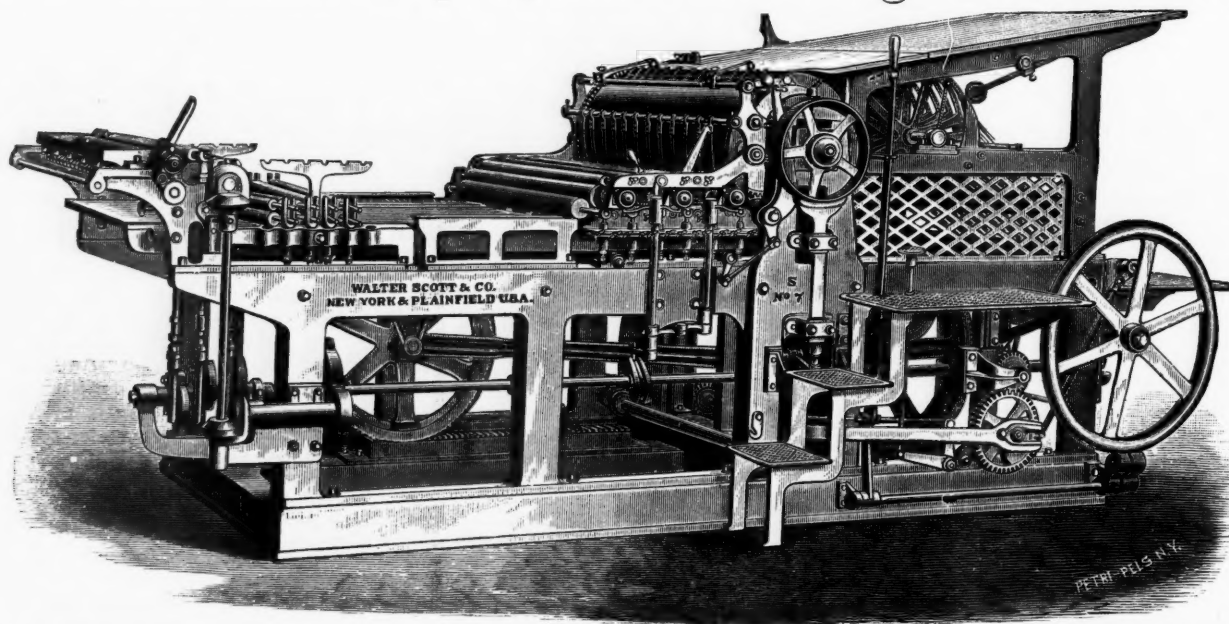
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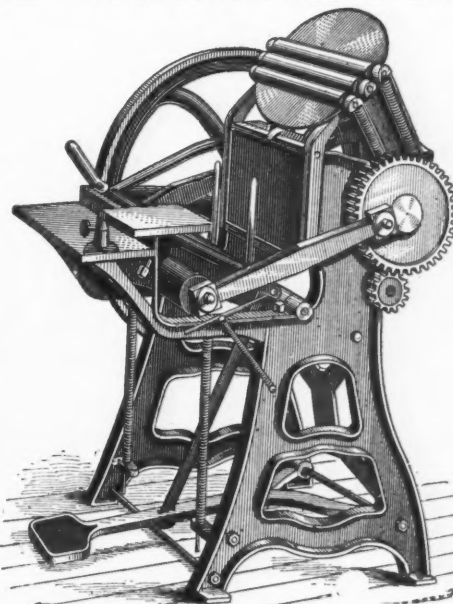
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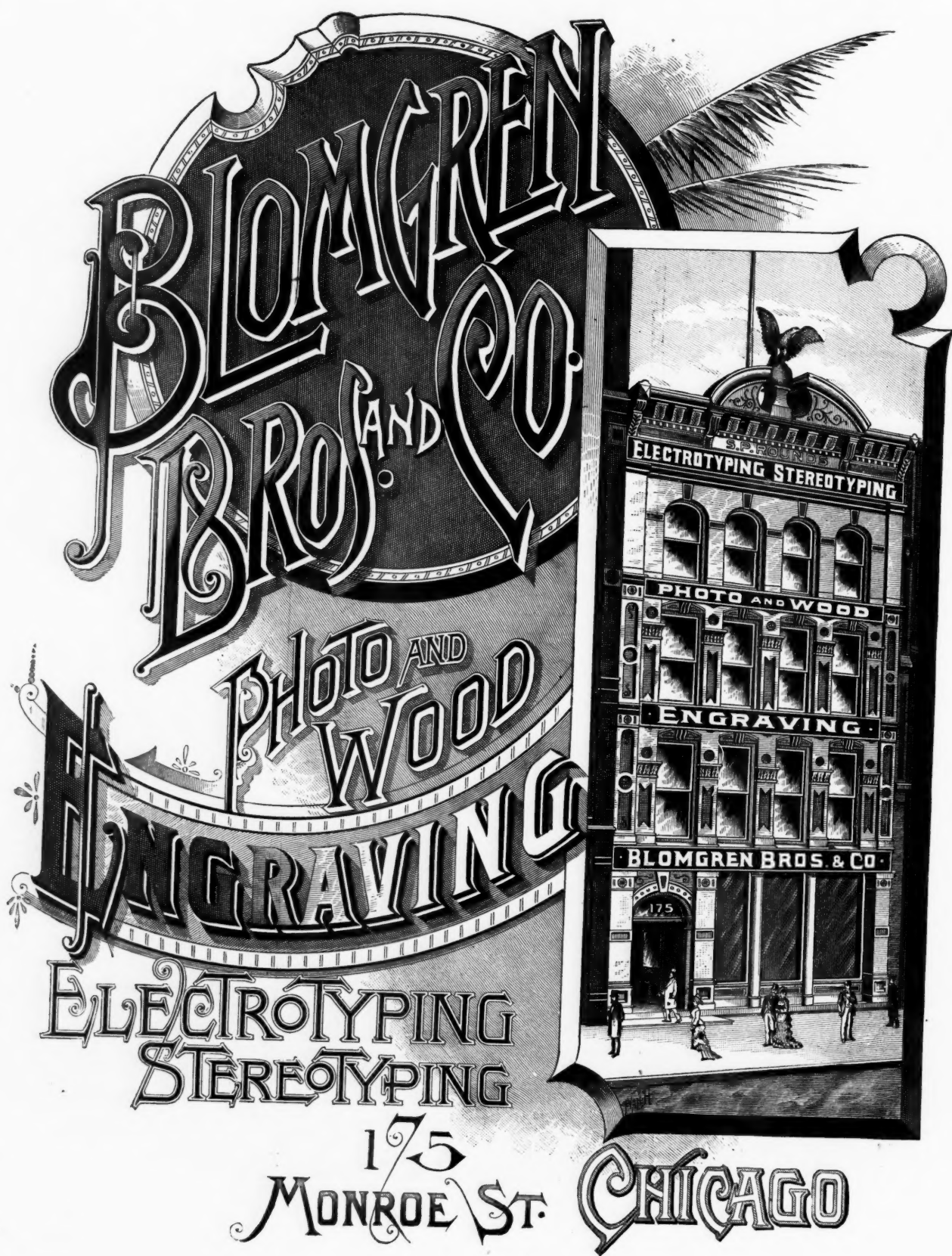
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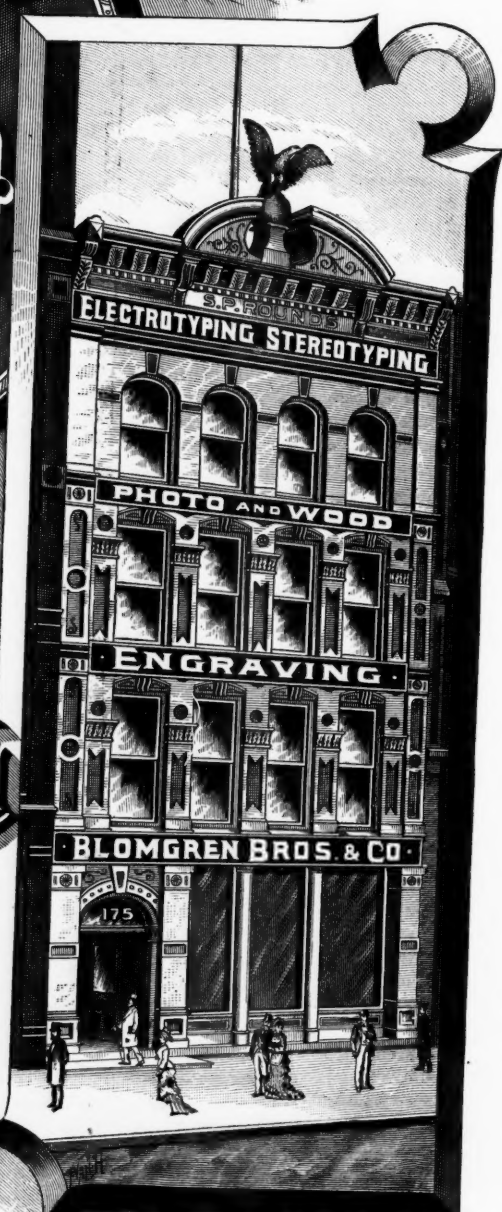


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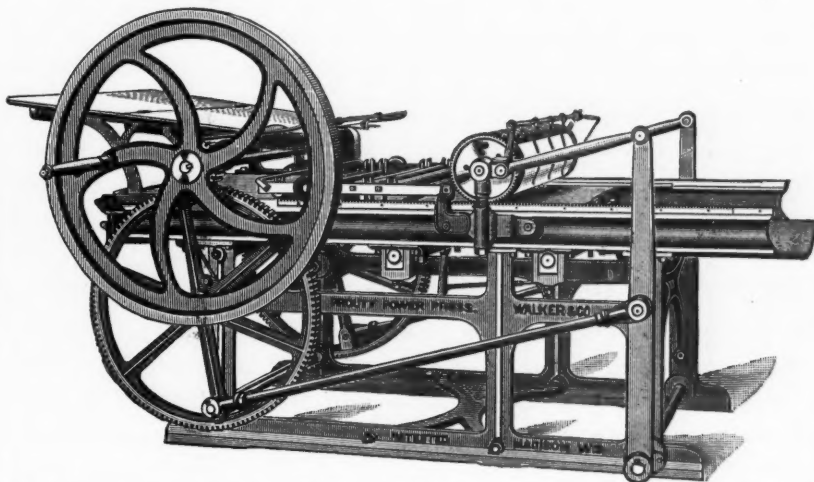
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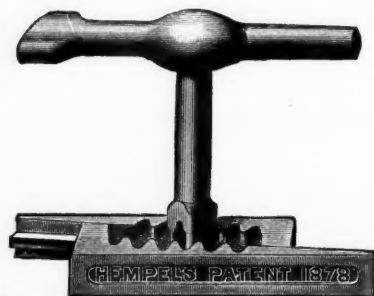
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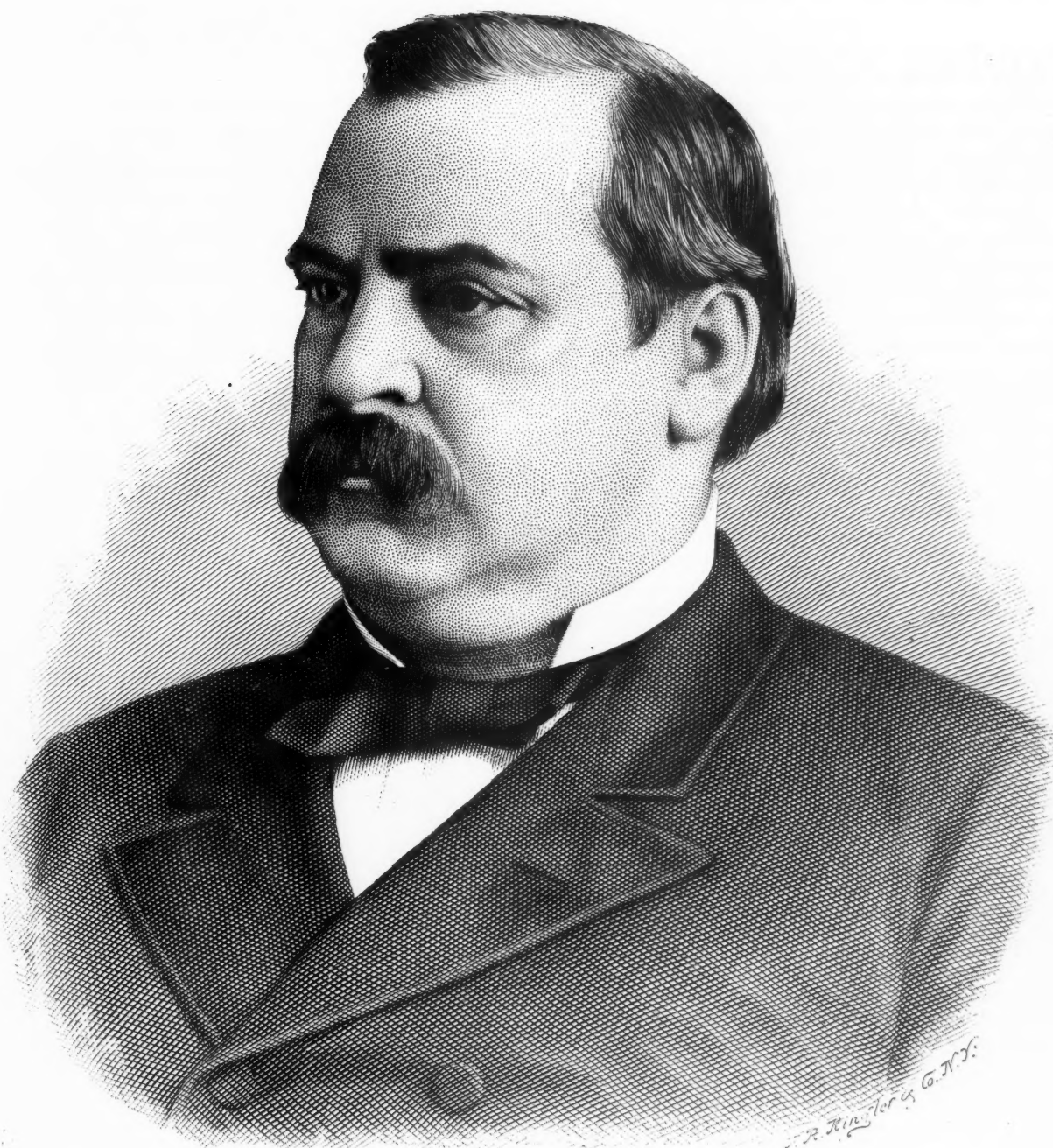
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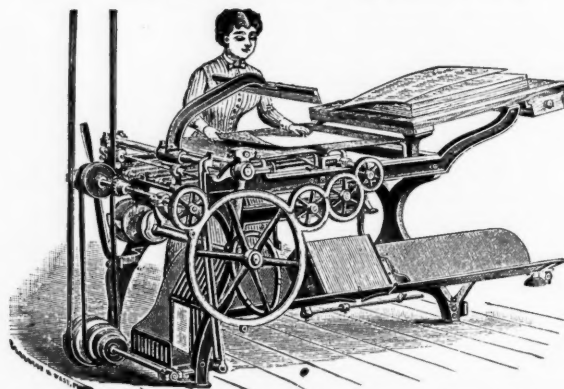
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THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

183, 185, 187 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

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THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the fifteenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Treasurer by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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CHICAGO, JUNE, 1888.

WE learn that a great stir has been created among the owners of job printing and newspaper offices in Omaha by the sudden action of the board of underwriters of that city in raising their rates of insurance. Printing establishments which have heretofore paid premiums at the rate of \$1.50 have been notified that hereafter their risks would not be taken at less than \$2.80, and, in some instances, \$3.75, and, as a matter of course, proprietors are up in arms against such an unwarranted raise.

THE DIGNITY OF JOURNALISM.

THE high place accorded to journalism; its acknowledged and magnetic influence in politics, commerce, trade, art and science; its suggestion and molding of thought, and its priceless teachings in the home circle, render it imperative that great care should be exercised in the management, and nothing permitted inconsistent with, or detrimental to the dignity with which it is clothed.

In early days there was much to fetter and dwarf; there was lack of appreciation, of recognition, of facilities, of the pecuniary plethora that gives independence. With none the less of ambition and reaching forward, it was forced to yield to the inevitable; to struggle against opposition and bow to the dictum of ignorance, intolerance and impecuniosity, false dogmas and stupid superstition. But even then it bowed only, and never bent its knees in sordid or slavish admiration, or simulated worship it did not feel. Ever has journalism been bold, fearless, and if right, defiant of consequences. In the darkest hour it never lost faith in its nobleness of purpose, its future standing and usefulness. There never has been waverings or shadows of doubt, or shrinking from the struggle foreshadowed as necessary to gain the desired end. Journalism simply bided its time; waited for the day of its triumph and repayment for all of effort and sacrifice. *That day has come.* From and far above the waves that did their utmost to submerge, to tear away the superstructure and shatter to fragments the cornerstone, the light of journalism has steadily and sturdily arisen. It now throws its effulgent rays over the whole world, and in times of darkness and doubt the people of every nation turn longing eyes and listening ears toward it, and are cheered, comforted and sustained.

But with the increased power and scope of journalism came the inexorable sequence of increased accountability, and the sternness of the judgment to which it was to be held; the perfect fulfillment of its obligations to men and business; the critical censorship of the entire world, that is, the world of civilization and thought. The validity of every excuse will be scrutinized; the bearing of every failure weighed. It will be held strictly to the contract, and full damages awarded for the breaking of either the spirit or the letter. And journalism has no right to complain of the severity of the decree. The position it holds was of its own seeking; was *not* forced upon it, and to sustain which, it must prove equal to the emergency, or accept the inevitable consequence.

The question that is to be considered by journalism is, how can it rise to a grander height, and become more prosperous and beneficial?

Is it—let THE INLAND PRINTER ask a few plain questions, for no combination has more the welfare of journalism at heart—in keeping with true dignity to print columns with the slime of slander and the stain of untruth for ink? Is it proper to sully the pages with the rioting in slums, and exalt a man into a god because nature gave him more muscle and brutality than others? Is it in the interest of purity that society should hang its morally stained linen upon its lines to be stared at? Does it tend

to higher civilization to air family quarrels, and feed it upon the sickening dregs of the social cup? Is no bar to be placed upon the publishing of advertisements; the giving information of shame that flaunts its gaudy and guilty rags in the face of decency, and debauchery that hideth away from the light of day? Is journalism simply a vast sewer, into which shall be poured all that is vile, base, treacherous, loathsome and demoralizing?

To our mind, it has a higher purpose and a holier mission; else, brilliant as is its star, the sooner it is blotted from the sky the better. *It can and should draw the line of demarkation.* The excuses of former days, no matter how plausible, have no bearing now. We have outlived fettering and dictation; have evolved from the creeping infant into the full-grown, strong-armed man. Independent journalism bows in fawning homage to none, leans upon none, steps aside for none, is dependent upon none, is second to none, and asks no favors that it cannot tenfold repay. Why, then, should it not be true to its destiny? Why should it forget its dignity? Why are its columns open to that which it loathes and despises? Money? Ability and enterprise will bring plenty of it. Power? It will come, unasked, if deserving. These are the two great desideratums, and they can be gained without a lowering of standard or departing of a single jot of the dignity with which, far more than any king or ruler, journalism is hedged.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

THE question of international copyright is now being discussed by the Canadian press, as a result of the introduction of a bill into the Dominion parliament, whereby it is proposed that Canada should come under the agreement formed at Berne, Switzerland, some years ago. The bill, bringing Canada under the provision of the English act, was introduced at a late period of the Dominion session, a few weeks ago, but owing to the strenuous efforts of the publishers and printers of the Dominion, its consideration was postponed until next year. From the Canadian standpoint, it is clear that had the bill become law it would have ruinously affected the publishing and bookselling business, and crippled the working of the educational institutions of Canada to such an extent as to practically ruin a great many leading interests. The bill would have excluded the reprinting of not only the English copyright books, but the works of French, German, Italian and other authors, copyrighted in the countries included in the provisions of the English act. As a consequence, the publishers and booksellers, whose trade is almost exclusively in these reprints, would have been brought to a standstill. Then again, text books for the universities and high schools, the works of French, German and Italian authors within the range of the copyright act, could not be reprinted with notes for use in these institutions. This would deprive students of all advantages now derived from studying reprints of these works. In fact, the copyright law as now administered in England, and as it would, no doubt, have been administered in Canada, would strike at all works in the nature of

compilations. Thus school readers, manuals of literature, musical collections, if the extracts or selections, or any one of them, be drawn from copyright sources, could not be republished. Then as regards law books, some of the best the Canadians have, both text books and law reports, are American reprints. For instance, the series of books under the name of the "Blackstone" series, are edited by American jurists, and Canadian cases are cited and commented upon. And the same holds good in connection with English law reports. For instance, the United States reprints of Dr. Gex's reports, and many others, are constantly used by the Canadian courts. The effect, therefore, of this law would be to force upon Canadians books many times more expensive in price, and greatly inferior for the special purposes for which they are required.

These are the points which were so effectively used by a deputation of publishers, printers and booksellers who went to Ottawa last month. The government, on the representations made, postponed consideration until next year.

The Canadian-American market would also be affected to such an extent that all cheap reprints of English books published in the United States could not be imported into Canada, except those that are non-copyright in England, and these would be very few indeed. Another point made by the Canadian printers was that, under the present act, a publisher must have his work set up in type, or printed from plates, in Canada, before it can be copyrighted. Under the new act there would be no such provision, and consequently hundreds of compositors would be thrown out of employment.

It is a very difficult matter to determine the outlook with any certainty at this early date. It is possible Canada may agree to the conditions of the Berne treaty, but at the same time there is no doubt that there is a strong feeling in the Dominion against coming under the terms of the Berne convention, that the entire influence of the printers, publishers, booksellers, bookbinders, paper-makers, pressmakers, and compositors will be used with the government, in order that a law fair to the Dominion may be passed. It should be borne in mind by our readers that Canadian publishers are in a peculiar position. Under the Imperial Copyright Act, American reprints of English copyright books are allowed to be imported into the Dominion on payment of fifteen per cent ad valorem, and twelve and a half per cent specific duty, which latter goes to the author. The American publisher reprints these works, the Canadian importer offers them for sale in Canada, paying the duty as stated, but the Canadian printer, even if he were willing to pay the entire twenty-seven and a half per cent, is not permitted to set the type of one line, or print one sheet of a copyright book. Canadians maintain that the American reprinter has a decided advantage over them, and there is no doubt there is a good deal of truth in their claim. A general meeting of the trade was held at the Toronto Press Club a few days ago. Mr. J. Ross Robertson, of the *Evening Telegram*, who has been engaged in publishing for thirty years, presided, at which resolutions were passed forming a Canadian copyright association, and

committees were formed for the purpose of drafting a copyright act that would be suitable for the requirements of the Dominion. A meeting is to be held this month, at which the by-laws of the association will be adopted, and the committee will, doubtless, submit a copyright act that will meet with the general approbation of the Canadian printing and publishing trade.

HAARLEM OR MENTZ, WHICH?

THE twenty-third volume of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," which has recently made its appearance, contains a lengthy and exhaustive article on "Typography," from the pen of Mr. J. H. Hessels, of Cambridge, England, which is said to be the most valuable contribution to the controversy as to the invention of printing yet presented, in which the following conclusion is reached: "As the case stands at present we have no choice but to say that the invention of printing with movable type took place at Haarlem, about the year 1445, by Lourens Janszoon Coster." This is rather a startling announcement from such an authority, and one altogether at variance with the generally accepted belief that to Gutenberg belongs the honor heretofore awarded to Coster.

It is stated that Mr. Hessels was at first a firm believer in the claims of Gutenberg and a disbeliever in those of Coster, but that later on, when writing a book about the former, he fell into a sort of agnostic humor, and declared that the German claims were after all very doubtful; and finally he has abjured German altogether, and gone in for what he used to style the "Haarlem legend." Mr. Hessels contends that those who wish to maintain that Gutenberg was the inventor of printing will be under the necessity of explaining how printing could have been fully and openly carried on in its alleged birthplace, Mentz, in 1454, by two printers, the alleged inventor included, and could have continued to be fully and openly carried on and be advertised there for more than twenty-two years (1454-76), during fourteen of which the alleged inventor himself lived and perhaps worked there (1454-68), without any of those who must have known, and ought to and would have spoken, if printing had been invented there, saying one word about it, not even the inventor himself, though he was maltreated and robbed by two men, who continued to reap the benefit and glory of "his invention," and to advertise it more than fourteen years under his very eyes and nose.

Is it possible that another idol has been shattered, another delusion dispelled? However, we propose to let our readers judge for themselves, and, if possible, present Mr. Hessels' argument in full.

FROM a glance at the fortieth report of the London Society of Compositors, we find that \$4,958 is the amount paid to the representatives of deceased members and their wives, which is \$128 in excess of the year 1886. The amount paid in strike money to seventy-five members who had been required to vacate their situations is \$3,405; the solicitor's bill of costs is \$169. The balance on hand at the close of the year amounted to \$13,509. With

respect to the total state of the society's funds, the amount standing to its credit on December 31 last was \$101,009, as against \$88,137 on December 25, 1886; showing an increase of \$12,972, the membership of the society having also increased during the year by four hundred and forty, making the total number now on the books seven thousand and twenty-five.

THAT there are two sides to a question is demonstrated by the letter of "One Who Knows," which appears in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, in reply to the strictures of Mr. Taylor, of Cambridge, Ohio, which recently appeared in the Chicago *Tribune* in reference to the action of the typefounders of the United States in raising the price of material, etc. There is nothing gained by jumping to conclusions, or making reckless assertions which cannot be sustained by facts. Our correspondent makes out a strong case in justification of such action from a typefounder's standpoint.

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THE PRACTICAL PRINTER.

BY H. G. BISHOP.

G. IMPOSITION.

THE subject of imposition next claims our attention, and will be found worthy of careful study. Unfortunately, it is but little understood, and, like table-work, it is often avoided as something not necessary and requiring too much study to learn.

However, every compositor should know how to impose a form of type or lay down a sheet of plates, and those who do not are considered incompetent workmen. A careful study of the following diagrams will overcome the difficulty, and a little practice will soon make perfect.

The first thing to learn is how to lay down the pages or plates so that they will back properly in printing, and the next is to put the proper space between the pages so as to secure the correct margin when printed and trimmed.

By referring to the diagrams it will be noticed that the first page of every imposition is placed at the nearest left-hand corner, with the foot of the page outward. There are some exceptions to this rule, where it is desired to commence from the center in order to bring some lighter pages of matter in the middle of the form, and the more solid pages on the outside. But in every case the first page must be placed with the foot facing in this direction, and always to the left of the page alongside it. It will be noticed also that the odd and even pages always occupy the same relative position, that is, the odd page to the left and the even page to the right when looked at from the foot of the page. If this be borne in mind it will save many mistakes that might otherwise arise.

Another point having the same general application is that the folios of the two pages which stand alongside of each other, when added together, will make just one more than the number of pages in the sheet. As in a sheet of quarto, 1 and 8 make 9, so do 2 and 7, 3 and 6, 4 and 5,

and in every other sheet of whatever number of pages the same rule applies.

Sheet work is imposed in two forms, one is called the outer form (containing the first page and all pages which print on the outside of the sheet) and the other is called the inner form (containing the second page and all the other pages which print on the inside of the sheet).

Half-sheet work is imposed in one form which backs itself and is then cut through the middle, each half being a perfect sheet. As, for instance, half a sheet of sixteens when backed and cut through makes two sheets of octavo.

A great many printers appear to be in error regarding the proper names of some of the sheets of imposition, some calling a sheet containing twelve pages "a sheet of twelves," or a form containing sixteen pages "a sheet of sixteens," and so on. For the sake of such, a complete list is here given:

- A sheet of folio contains four pages.
- A sheet of quarto contains eight pages.
- A sheet of octavo contains sixteen pages.
- A sheet of twelves contains twenty-four pages.
- A sheet of sixteens contains thirty-two pages.
- A sheet of eighteens contains thirty-six pages.
- A sheet of twenties contains forty pages.
- A sheet of twenty-fours contains forty-eight pages.
- A sheet of thirty-twos contains sixty-four pages.
- A sheet of thirty-sixes contains seventy-two pages.
- A sheet of forties contains eighty pages.
- A sheet of forty-eights contains ninety-six pages.
- A sheet of sixty-fours contains one hundred and twenty-eight pages.
- A half sheet of quarto contains four pages.
- A half sheet of octavo contains eight pages.
- A half sheet of twelves contains twelve pages.
- A half sheet of sixteens contains sixteen pages.
- A half sheet of eighteens contains eighteen pages.
- A half sheet of twenties contains twenty pages.
- A half sheet of twenty-fours contains twenty-four pages.
- A half sheet of thirty-twos contains thirty-two pages.
- A half sheet of thirty-sixes contains thirty-six pages.
- A half sheet of forties contains forty pages.
- A half sheet of forty-eights contains forty-eight pages.
- A half sheet of sixty-fours contains sixty-four pages.

In the following diagrams it has not been thought necessary to illustrate a larger form than a half sheet of sixty-fours, for the reason that a larger form is seldom needed, and that, should it in any case be necessary, the man who has got so far will be able to meet the case. It will be noticed that a half sheet of sixty-fours is nothing more than the two forms of a sheet of thirty-twos put together, the inner form being turned round so as to put the second page on the far left-hand corner. The same remark applies to all other half sheets.

Special attention is called to the "French" sheet of twelves. As a rule both printers and binders have a dislike for twelves in any shape, but they will find that by this scheme the chief cause for objection is removed. The advantages in folding will be readily seen by reading the

following remarks, which are taken from a previous number of *THE INLAND PRINTER*:

"Place the sheet before you so that page 3 will be at the upper right-hand corner. Then fold the top of the sheet toward you to match page 2. Now slide the sheet from the right-hand top toward you until page 5 comes at the upper right-hand corner, and fold the top of the sheet toward you again, this time matching page 4 at the lower right-hand corner. Now slide the sheet toward you again, the same as before, until page 16 is at the upper right-hand corner, then one more slide and fold, and you have the twenty-four complete. Notice that in all this folding you haven't turned the sheet over once in the whole operation."

MAKING THE MARGIN.

Having learned how to lay down the pages, it will now become necessary to learn how to make the proper margin. This is done in the following manner: Fold a sheet of the paper which is to be used into as many parts as there are pages in the form. Then place the sheet thus folded on the first or left-hand page of the form, one edge even with the left-hand side of the type, place the adjoining page so that its left side may be even with the right-hand edge of the folded paper, which will leave a sufficient space between the two pages to admit the gutter-stick, which should then be selected of a proper width to suit the form in hand, as follows: In octavos, about a great primer less in width than the space between the pages, as determined by the above rule; in twelves, about a pica less; in sixteens, about a long primer; and proportionably less as the number of pages are increased. Having thus secured the proper width for the gutter-sticks, cut them somewhat longer than the page, and holding one of them between the two pages, above the page cord, close the pages up to it; then open the folded sheet so as to cover the two pages, and, bringing the fold in the paper exactly in the middle of the gutter stick, secure it there with the point of a penknife or bodkin; the right-hand edge of the paper thus opened must be brought to the center of the cross-bar, which determines the furniture required between it and the pages. Having thus arranged the margins for the back and fore edge of the book, proceed in like manner to regulate the head and foot margins, by bringing the near edge of the folded paper even with the bottom of the first page, and so placing the adjoining off page that its head may be barely covered by the off edge of the folded paper, which will give the required head margin. All other sections of the form must be regulated by the foregoing measurements, when the margins for the whole sheet will be found correct.

The greater the number of pages in a sheet, the smaller in proportion should the margin be; the folded paper, therefore, should lie proportionably less over the edge of the adjoining page, both for gutter and back, in a form of small pages than in one of larger dimensions. A folio may require the page to be half an inch nearer the back than the fore edge; while a twelves may not require more than a pica em.

In imposing jobs where two or more of the same size, requiring equal margins, are to be worked together, fold

the paper to the size appropriate for each, and so arrange the type that the distance from the left side of one page to the left side of the adjoining one shall be exactly equal to the width of the folded paper, as before described.

LOCKING UP.

The locking up the form is the next thing to be considered, and this part of the work requires as much skill and care as either of the others mentioned. The quoins should first be gradually and equally tightened all round with the fingers, then the form should be planed down, and the sides of the pages should be examined, to find out whether any letters have slipped at the ends of the lines, or whether the furniture binds in any part, causing hanging or crookedness. After this the quoins may be tightened until the form will lift. The inside quoins should be tightened first, that is, those that are nearest the thick end of the sidestick and footstick. The secret of locking up a form so that it will be square and lift properly is in proceeding to lock up gradually and evenly all round. All the hammering and tightening in the world will not take the place of this. If the planing down has been carefully done before locking up, it will only be necessary to go over the form lightly with the planer to find whether any of the pages "spring." Beating the form with planer and mallet after locking up may spoil much type, but will serve no other purpose.

[As a complete set of schemes of imposition has been published in *THE INLAND PRINTER*, it is not thought necessary to repeat them here, but those who have not seen them are advised to write to H. G. Bishop, 96 Clinton avenue, Albany, New York, for his little book "Diagrams of Imposition for the Pocket," price 50 cents.—ED.]

Written for *THE INLAND PRINTER*.

QUADRATS.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

RESULTS are a certain measure of success, and taking them as a standard by which to judge the disagreements of employer and employé for the twelve months last past, the financial balance for either has not been flattering.

Loss to the poor man, the laborer in any branch of mechanism, means much more than it does to the man or corporation with fortune already assured. The one has simply the money he earns from day to day; the other has a large reserve to draw upon; stocks yielding dividends, houses paying rents and loans returning interest; the one loses credit with failure of employment, the other can draw upon it beyond ready capital; the one with income ceasing finds supplies cut off, and his wife and little ones looking at him through hungry eyes, and pleading with pinched and pitiful lips; the family of the other can still dress in rich garments, ride in their carriages and feast upon dainties served obsequiously from gilded china and solid silver.

The line of demarkation is sharply drawn, is not pleasant to contemplate, but is fixed and not easily to be altered. Money has controlled, will control to the end, in a much greater degree than the majority are willing to admit. As it builds giant workshops, furnishes the

untiring power of steam, expensive machinery, lights with confined lightning and creates demand, so will it assume to dictate how and when its bank account shall be drawn and paid out; who shall be employed and the hours of daily labor. At least this will be so until the vexed problem of muscle, skill and industry on the one side and capital on the other is better understood than now, and both sides of the question more merged into an understanding what is for the general good, and a more ready willingness to give up individual fancies for its accomplishment.

If the result of strikes had not in many instances been so profoundly pitiful; had there not been such gigantic loss, so much of hunger and suffering and so many tears; had the worst passions not been inflamed beyond control, and hitherto innocent hands and souls not been stained with a brother's blood, we should be reminded of the story of the lady who went forth riding a tiger. The starting was gay, but the tiger returned alone! Returned complacently flashing its yellow eyes and pleasantly licking its heavily armed jaws! The lady? Well, the tiger brought her back—certainly it did—but there was a change in the order of proceedings, and the lady was in the *inside*, not upon the outside of the beast.

The moral is obvious. Let the tiger represent capital, and the lady represent labor, and there will be difficulty in determining the result of the unsettled condition of affairs that has been sending a cyclone of loss over the country.

Yes, the tiger came back sleek and fat, but the lady—?

THE discharge of apprentices immediately upon the completion of their four years of service is a new departure in the government printing office at Washington. The time-honored custom has been to continue them as journeymen. This is now the exception to the rule. Why? The change rests solely with the public printer.

If it has been done on account of politics, or to make places to satisfy the demands of clamorous congressmen and officials, it will scarcely meet with favor from the craft at large or anyone knowing the peculiar education necessary to intelligent and satisfactory working in the office.

Judged as other business is judged, it would seem that one having received four years' training should be better qualified than another without it to perform the required duty. If not, why not? If anyone has earned a right to a place, it is the one who has faithfully served his apprenticeship and understands the peculiarities of the composition, punctuation, the "putting up" and "putting down" that is in vogue. If he has not faithfully done this, not made himself competent, not graduated into a journeyman with honor to himself and the art, that settles the question and no one should demur to the discharge. Otherwise the practice will receive the condemnation throughout the country it does among the craft at the capital.

UPON the faithfulness of one learning printing depends whether or no he will be able to command positions, not seek them. First-class workmen are always in demand, and the ratio of wages is fixed by skill, energy and application.

This the young are too apt to forget. The future stretches away before them with little realization of its requirements. And yet, the present, its "days and hours are most important of all, because on them so many future days and hours may depend; because the whole oak lies in the acorn; because fruit is seed," and the learning of the young is the seed that will produce the golden grain of manhood to fill the storehouses of age.

THE possibilities of invention (as connected with electricity) judged by the production, staggers belief. If the whisperings of human lips can be impressed upon paper so that they may be distinctly read, why may not some method be found to *cast thought directly into type*?

It is vain to plead "impossibility." That word was long since banished from the lexicon of electric inventors as "fail" was from that of the great cardinal of France. Equally as strange things as this whisper-writing have already been done, and we laugh at our own stupidity in not having been the first to discover it because "it is so easy!" The seemingly beyond human genius has become so common that we have outlived surprise, and look upon new developments in the most matter-of-fact, careless and even contemptuous fashion.

The *graphophone* has become a settled reality and is in hourly use. To condense into a nutshell the description: "Instead of slowly dictating to typewriter operators, or to shorthand writers, as heretofore, the dictations are now given directly to the graphophone as rapidly as it is possible to talk distinctly. The cylinders with the record thus made are then turned over to the typewriter operators to be transcribed in the absence of the reporter, whose labor, under this novel system, is finished as soon as he has dictated his notes."

After this, what? We, at least, have not the hardihood to assert that the time may not come when speech will be transferred directly from tongue to metal, and printing done from the plates or type so prepared. This may seem extravagant, but is it any more likely not to come to pass? any more unreal than the inventions of this age would have been termed by the preceding one? any more so than half an hundred things now used in printing THE INLAND PRINTER would have seemed to rare old Ben Franklin? I trow ye, no.

IS THERE any art, trade or profession in which inventions having electricity for a motive power have multiplied as fast as in printing? If so, we fail to remember, and to the manipulation of paper its greatest glory belongs. A printer, by the aid of a paper kite, found the "key" to the problem, caught and clipped the erratic wings of the lightning and "bottled" it against the time of use. From his simple, but original (remember that, if you please, ye who would steal a portion of the honor belonging to the craft) experiment, has grown the greatness and usefulness of the present.

It was the *printer*, Franklin, who first made all the wonders of today possible, and probed the awful mystery that hitherto had surrounded the levin bolt; who read as with eyes inspired, the golden light hidden in the womb

of the black thunder-cloud, and yoked storm-maned necks to become the patient, obedient and tireless slaves of man.

Others have done much, very much, and the end is not yet; in fact, we are only upon the threshold of the beginning, but while giving to all the meed of a high praise, let all, especially we of the craft of crafts, fail not to keep in our memory and defend the memory of the "printer-man," to whom the first glory of taming the lightning justly belongs.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE VALUE OF A GOOD PRESSMAN.

BY FLY STICK.

THE term *good* is here meant for one who has adapted himself to the position he occupies, and makes the best of surrounding circumstances.

It is no special credit to a man to be called good, if, in doing his work, he has enough of the best material at his command. Give a carpenter good lumber, and with tools of the best make, he will probably build you a fine house, and in all this show but ordinary ability; on the other hand, supply him with odds and ends, and indifferent tools, and if he performs the task and makes as good a job as under the first named conditions, then he is entitled to, and may honestly claim all the term implies.

Such may be said of pressmen; those who have good presses, good ink, good type, good paper, good rollers and good feeders, can claim no special merit for doing good work; but he, who, laboring under great difficulties, brings order out of chaos, and whose work, on its face, is entitled to praise, may not only be called good, but may receive that stronger term, *valuable*, without undue flattery.

It has been wondered at by some employing printers why it is that rollers are so expensive, that presses are often breaking, that editions have run short when all the paper necessary had been given out, that work must sometimes be done over for being spoiled the first time, and many other annoyances, which, if they do not drive him nearly crazy, keep him at least in an uncomfortable frame of mind. To such the question may be asked, do your pressmen receive the best and fairest wages? If so, then you are entitled to all you pay for, and if you do not receive such equivalent, then something in the pressroom requires your immediate attention. But if you are striving to get the wages down to the lowest point, and expect the same result as your rival across the way, who pays its worth for all he receives, do not deceive yourself into thinking you are getting something for nothing, for many places have gone to destruction while laboring under such a delusion. Here is a case that will serve to illustrate: A small town in the interior of Pennsylvania supported two daily papers of the same political faith, but rivals in most other things, such as securing subscribers, advertising notices, and in general appearance. Both journals employed good pressmen from Philadelphia, and for a time everything went along smoothly, until one of the pressmen took sick and his assistant, an inexperienced country lad, more bumptious than usual, undertook to run

the press with a little help, and succeeded, for the time, fairly well. The praise he received from his employer inspiring him with the thought that he could run the press altogether, prompted him to offer himself at half the wages paid the regular pressman. Such a tempting offer was eagerly accepted by the employer, who rejoiced at the advantage thus gained. Being thus established, the embryo pressman set to work to put things to rights, and all the old rollers were boxed and sent to the city to be recast, one set being retained to work off the regular edition of the paper.

The weather, which, up to this time, had been of a bracing nature, suddenly changed to that of hot and murky; and to the experienced pressman this is the time for extra caution in handling good rollers; but not so with this young man, for after thoroughly sponging them he put them in position and started up. Very soon something unusual appeared; the impression looked bad; the ink seemed unevenly distributed; something was wrong with the rollers; they were accordingly readjusted, and jammed up tight against the iron vibrator. This made matters worse, and soon the rollers became warm and soft; then the feeder allowed a wrinkled sheet to pass through, when the tapes came off, and, wrapping themselves around the rollers, stripped the composition entirely from their stocks. Such a mess can be imagined better than described. With no rollers to work with, the paper must stop unless something could be done. As a new set of rollers could not be cast and delivered within a week, the proprietor was reduced to the only alternative of asking his rival to do the presswork for him until he could do it himself. As this was done after the regular edition of the other paper, the news thus received by its patrons was comparatively stale, which caused much dissatisfaction, and the town people, upon learning the real cause, commenced a boycott, which ended in the merging of both papers in one.

Such is the lesson taught in trying to get a low-priced man to run a costly machine.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SECRETS OF SUCCESS.

BY A. S. G.

THERE are perhaps numbers of young men working at the printing business, who aspire to positions in life similar to those attained by so many illustrious Americans, who have fought their way up step by step from the composing room. To these the writer wishes to extend a sympathetic hand of fellowship, and, at the same time, begs leave to make a few suggestions. We must, to a certain extent, be influenced and guided by those whose lives we wish to imitate. There is not a solitary example in the history of man where eminence was attained without grinding toil and humiliating disappointments at the outset. In this connection can be noted one or two secrets that served to make honorable such men as Ben Franklin, Horace Greeley, William Lloyd Garrison and numerous other names dear to the heart of every printer's devil. They believed firmly in the force of character. What would their talents have amounted to if their lives had

not been under the influence of that all-important conviction? Garrison, in his struggles as leader of the abolitionists, sometimes encountered something more than verbal ridicule and criticism. His life was often endangered, and it was with extreme difficulty at times that he could publish his paper, the *Liberator*. It is said that like that brave old Scotch reformer, John Knox, "he never feared the face of man." Through some of the most trying episodes of the social agitation against slavery, Garrison stood like a rock in the ocean while the surging tides of ungoverned human passion strove to drag him down. Mrs. Stowe, in referring to him, says he had a most wonderful command over his feelings. In the midst of the utmost danger he never lost that peculiar self-control that characterized his entire career. What could have sustained him amid all these trials, save an overwhelming conviction that he was in the right? He selected his object and began to work for it with all the strength he possessed. His character was not given him. For the most part, it was earned by commencing early in life to cultivate those elements within everyone of us that, if properly improved, will make us honored and respected, even if we do not work a reform in society. Take the lives of men who have become really great, and the true secret of their eminence will be discovered to be in their strength of character; sometimes more than in ability. Great talent with little strength of character is liable to be put to a base use, while the latter, coupled with even limited mental qualifications, often accomplishes more and endures the longest in the end. Men who have succeeded in life generally selected an object to work to. Of course, their inclinations and natural abilities governed their choice. Improvement of opportunities, followed. No chance for gaining knowledge was slighted. Their determination to succeed enabled them to pass through the ridicule of their companions unscathed. In fact, any man who lets the adverse criticisms of others discourage him does not deserve success. If he be wise, he will carefully consider what is said concerning his faults and endeavor to correct them. An idle jest by a careless observer will often turn the attention of a thoughtful man toward some flaw in his character that had escaped his attention. He ought to be thankful because he has a chance to strengthen that particular point. Another element in the success of some great men was the philosophic way they had of encountering obstacles. Instead of trying to slip around they attacked them with such a vim that victory nearly always resulted. If they failed at first, instead of giving up completely and retreating in a crest-fallen manner, they tightened their belts, so to speak, and went at the old enemy with more vigor than ever. Every victory gained in this way increased their power.

This article is addressed more particularly to the young printers who are guilty of the unpardonable sin of aspiring to a higher position than that of setting type. As young men, we have our destinies in our own hands to a great extent. We each have some place to fill in the affairs of the world; whether it will be one of honor and respect, or whether we will drift along with no end in view, depends upon how we improve the opportunities and

talents given us. As intimated before, no man can attain to the full measure of his usefulness unless his life is governed by the sterling principles embodied in the one word "character." Character is what the man is in himself, aside from wealth or position. It depends neither upon circumstances nor "luck." The entire matter rests with the individual. In order for character to last, the foundations must be laid deep. A man cannot commence too young the rigid self-discipline that, if persisted in throughout life, will enable him to leave to his family, and to society in general, the grandest heritage of all—a name above reproach. As an element of success character stands preëminent. It is not to be gained by playing "high-five" or "poker," in the rear of some saloon. Few ennobling thoughts are incorporated in the trash and fugitive literature so prevalent at the present time. Gambling of any sort awakens no high aspirations. Cultivating the acquaintance of "dizzy blondes" or "black-eyed beauties" turn a young man's thoughts into an improper direction. Telling obscene stories or indulging in *double entendres* have a terribly demoralizing influence both upon the authors and the hearers. Associating with men who lead an aimless and purposeless existence should be avoided as much as possible, unless it be done with the intention of trying to awaken some ambition in their souls. Many young printers drift into vices more through ignorance of the danger they are in than through any natural inclination in that direction. How much better it is to pass the leisure hours either reading some solid book or in the company of refined and high-minded ladies and gentlemen. Mingling in select social gatherings tends to tone up the mental and moral faculties. The acquaintances formed in such places are of inestimable value. If a young man shows any inclination whatever to make the most of himself, these people, generally speaking, are only too glad to help him up. Some reader may curl his lip and sneer: "Oh, well, that sounds very nice, but society looks down upon printers, so that it is hard to get a recognition." If a man's aspirations are high, and he makes himself worthy, he will drift into the society of refined and cultured people by the gravity of his own nature. Low minds descend to their own level in a short time, no matter where they happen to be placed by circumstances or fortune. Vocation has little to do with it so long as it is honorable.

A compositor's opportunities for mental training are fine. The drill imparted by setting type gives a flexibility and readiness to the mind almost equal to that secured by the study of languages or mathematics. One of the principal objects of college training is not so much to impart information as it is to drill the different faculties of the mind, precisely in the same way that athletic exercises train and harden the muscles of the body. Working in a composing room furnishes an excellent substitute for collegiate discipline. Extensive reading in connection will equip a man in tolerable good shape for the problems of life. With a definite object in view, natural adaptation, self-confidence and a quiet but powerful determination to win, a young man working in a newspaper composing room should certainly never be discouraged. But above

all, in solemn majesty, towers the one grand secret of true success—Character! It is the conscious but invisible hand of God himself, guiding a man in his mortal weakness and frailty through the overwhelming storms of life.

BLUE PRINTS FROM ENGRAVINGS ON HEAVY PAPER.

It is sometimes desirable to get a blue print from an engraving on heavy paper, or from a book where the picture is on "plate paper," as it is called. Such prints may be made with ordinary blue paper, but the time usually extends to days, and is greatly prolonged by a curious property of blue paper. After printing is begun, if the paper is put away in the dark, the image begins to lose strength and gets weaker and weaker. Each night part of the printing done in the day "goes back" and is lost. In dull weather a print which might be finished by another hour of daylight may lose strength to so great a degree during the night that another day may be needed.

The dodge to get the print quickly is to saturate the paper with the finest purified benzine and then cover with the glass, the blue paper, of course, being underneath. The glass prevents the benzine from evaporating rapidly. If from long printing the benzine does dry out, the paper may be saturated again around the edges or by opening the back of the printing frame. The benzine has no effect upon the sensitiveness of the blue paper. By this means many drawings upon heavy paper may be made available for making blue prints without the necessity for tracing them. Old colored or shaded drawings on heavy paper can be used to print from, and copies which are serviceable can be obtained from drawings which have long been considered useless for the modern processes of reproduction.—*Mechanical News*.

EFFECT OF GAS UPON PAPER.

Herr J. Wiesner has sent to *Dingler's Journal* a further communication upon the discoloration of papers by light. He has already shown that papers containing woody fiber rapidly become yellow under the influence of light, owing to oxidation, chiefly induced by the more refrangible rays, and that wood pulp papers would naturally be specially liable to discoloration. Gaslight is less active than electric light in this respect, owing to the comparative absence of actinic rays from the former. It has lately been declared that gas acts prejudicially upon paper in other ways, and is, therefore, unsuitable for lighting libraries; and Herr Wiesner has instituted careful experiments with a view to test the truth of these assertions. He had before demonstrated that a wood paper after four months' exposure at a distance of 0.75 meter from an eight candle-power gas flame was not discolored more than by two hours' exposure to direct sunlight. He, therefore, now exposed wood paper to such other conditions as might be found in badly ventilated rooms lighted by gas. After an exposure of 5,400 hours, during which the temperature was not allowed to rise beyond 21° C. (70° Fahr.), it was found that the gases composing ordinary coal gas, unburnt, whether in their usual state or mixed with a fair proportion of oxygen, were incapable of acting upon the paper. Strips of paper were next placed in a darkroom and in a shaded position in a chamber so badly ventilated that the illuminating power of the flame was distinctly diminished; other pieces being at the same time placed in a current of air in glass tubes exposed to the light of the flame. After about twenty weeks, the exposed papers, in common with all the other contents of the chamber, were covered with an equal depth of a light brown sooty deposit, while those in the glass tubes were unaltered. The woody paper alone had the faintest yellow coloration due to the action of the light. The products of combustion of coal gas do not, therefore, discolor or affect paper in any appreciable degree; and thus it follows that gas may be freely used in libraries that are properly warmed and ventilated.—*Scientific American*.

ONE thousand pounds of type are made every working day at the Boston Typefoundry, and taking the long primer "n" as the average weight, the number of the little missionaries which daily pass out into the world from this foundry is about half a million.

Marder, Luse & Co., Type Founders, Chicago.

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39x55 Cottrell & Babcock, 2 roller, intermediate, table distribution, tapeless delivery. \$1,600
36x50 New York Taylor, air springs, tape delivery. 1,000
35x52 A. B. Taylor, rack screw and table distribution, air springs. 1,000
35½x51½ Chicago Taylor, air springs, 4 roller, table distribution. 1,200
34x52 Cottrell & Babcock, air springs. 1,400
34x52 Potter, 2 roller, rack and screw distribution. 1,200
33½x50 Cottrell & Babcock Drum, air springs. 1,300
33½x50 Campbell, two revolution. 1,800
32½x50 Potter Country, rack screw and table distribution. 850
32½x48 Cranston Country, hand-power. 750
32½x48½ Potter Country, sp'l springs, tapes, rack, screw and table dis. 800
32½x46 Potter Country, rack and screw, spiral springs. 800
32x48 Cranston, Patent Improved, with reversible motion, nearly good as new. 1,800
32x48 Campbell Country, with springs. 700
32½x46 Potter, rack and screw. 800
32x46 Northrup, hand, tapes, rack and screw. 450
32x44 Campbell, with cylinder 23½x43 inches, 4 roller, table distribution, spiral springs. 800
31½x48 Campbell Complete, tapeless, 2 roller. 1,000
31½x46 Potter Drum Cylinder, steam fixtures, rack and screw dist'n. 1,100
31½x46½ Cottrell & Babcock, steam, spiral springs, tapes, rack and screw, 3 roller. 750
31½x46 Potter Country, rack, screw and table. 700
31x46 Country Campbell, 2 roller. 650
31x46 Cottrell & Babcock Country, air springs, 2 roller. 700
31½x46½ A. B. Taylor, 2 roller, rack and screw distribution, air springs. 650
31x46 Cincinnati Cylinder, tapes, table rack and screw dist. spiral sp'gs. 700
31x31½ Campbell Complete, 4 roller. 700
31x31 Campbell. 400
28½x41½ Adams Book Press. 400
28x40 Fairhaven, for 8 column paper. 550
28x40 Whitlock, tapeless delivery, steam, 2 roller, table distribution. 700
27½x42 Prouty "Standard," 8 column. 475
27½x33½ Hoe Drum, tape delivery. 800
25x39 Chicago Taylor, table, rack and screw distribution, air springs. 825
25x38½ Chicago Taylor Cylinder, air springs. 825
25x35 Cottrell & Babcock Cylinder, air springs. 900
25x35 Cottrell & Babcock, 4 roller, spiral springs. 1,000
24x30 Cottrell & Babcock, 4 roller. 900
23½x34½ Prouty Standard. 375
23½x29 Hoe, with tapes, rack and screw distribution. 350
19½x35 Cottrell & Babcock, rack and screw, spiral springs. 800
18x24 Potter. 450
17x21½ Hoe, steam, spiral springs, tapes. 500
13½x20 Lightning Hoe. 400

HALF MEDIUM JOB PRESSES.

17½x24½ St. Louis Jobber. \$350
16½x25 Gordon Segment Cylinder. 250
15½x24 Nonpareil, with crank power. 300
15x25 Nonpareil, crank, treadle. 325
15½x18½ Day Jobber. 135
14½x25 Nonpareil. 300
14x24 Nonpareil. 300
14x19½ Aldine Jobber. 225
14x18 Nonpareil, without treadle. 175
13x19½ Chromatic. 200
13x19 Universal. 275
13x19 Liberty. 250
13x19 Globe. 200
13x19 Gordon, old style. 275
11½x17 Chromatic. 200

QUARTO MEDIUM JOB PRESSES.

11½x18½ Gordon, Cylinder distribution. \$200
11x16 Star, with throw-off. 175
11x16 Peerless. 225
10½x15½ Official Lever, self-inker. 60
10x14½ Novelty, hand-inker. 25
10x16 Globe. 150
10x15 Kidder, with throw-off. 250
10x15 Liberty. 175
10x15 Yorkston Jobber. 100

QUARTO MEDIUM JOB PRESSES—Cont'd.

10x15 Globe. 150
10x15 Star Rotary. 160
10x15 Gordon, old style. 175
10x15 Challenge. 225
10x15 Gordon, old style, double distribution. 180
10x15 Novelty Lever, hand-inker. 25
10x15 Universal, throw-off, treadle. 175

EIGHTH MEDIUM JOB PRESSES.

9x13 Aldine, with throw-off, new style. \$150
9x13 American. 115
9x12 Yorkston Jobber. 95
9x12 Nonpareil, with receding bed. 125
8x12 Monitor. 100
8x12 Atlas. 100
8x12 Globe. 100
8x12 Peerless. 175
8x12 Golding. 130
8x12 Imperial Rotary. 110
8x12 Columbian Lever. 40
7x11 Gordon, old style. 100
7x11 Universal, throw-off. 110
7x11 Liberty. 100
6x12 Nonpareil. 100
6x10 Priest Jobber. 65
6x10 Gordon, old style. 85
6x9½ Young America. 45
6x9 Columbian Lever. 27
6x9 Model Lever. 26
6x9 Nonpareil, wood base. 40
5½x9½ Excelsior Lever, self-inker. 25
5x8 Excelsior Lever, self-inker. 18
5x7 Ruggles Card Press. 30
4x6 Hoe Ticket Press. 250
3x4½ Ruggles Card Press. 20

HAND PRESSES.

9-column Hoe Washington. \$225
8-column Washington. 200
7-column Washington. 175
7-column Washington Cincinnati, rolling bed and inking apparatus. 200
6-column Smith Hand Press. 125
6-column Hoe Washington. 150
5-column Smith. 100
5-column Army. 40
18x24 Hoe Washington, (1 page, 6 column). 100
16½x20½ Foster. 55
11x15 inside chase Army Press. 25

PAPER-CUTTERS.

32-inch Acme, hand and steam. \$250
32-inch Sanborn Star, steam and hand. 200
31-inch Graves, steam, treadle or hand. 225
30-inch Gage. 55
30-inch Minerva, hand-wheel. 125
28½-inch Lever Cutter. 60
28-inch Sheridan, hand clamp. 175
28-inch Montague. 40
24-inch Riehl. 80

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43-inch Chambers Folder, 3 fold, 16 pages; will paste, trim and cover; a first-class machine; first cost \$2,600; is nearly new. \$1,200
40 inch Brown Folding Machine, 4 fold. 325
38½-inch Chambers Folder, 4 fold, newspaper. 300
38-inch Chambers, 4 or 5 fold. 300
38-inch Chambers Folder, 3 fold. 300
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36-inch Stonemeth Folder, to attach to press. 300
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3½x7½ Gump Stereotype Outfit. \$20
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14x24 Hughes. 100

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13x20 Hand Gear Shaving Machine. 75
10x16 Hand Lever Shaving Machine. 50
Warren Mailer and 13 galleys. 25
Tennis Stitching Machine. 38
Saw and Mitre Machine, steam. 75

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6-horse Upright Engine. \$115
Backus Motor. 50
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3-horse Star Engine, Upright. 100
2-horse Payne Engine and Boiler. 100
2-horse Engine and Boiler, upright. 100
2-horse Otto Gas Engine. 350
2-horse Acme Engine and Boiler. 100
2-horse Engine and Boiler. 100
Tuerk Water Motor No. 11. 50

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TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE 13

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FINE FRUIT BASKETS 5

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\$4 35

MOTHER 6

5 A

(Original) 60 POINT BISQUE (10 line Nomp.)

\$6 10

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4 A

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56 TO GO TO THE SAVAGES OF 89

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MECHANICAL PATENT, MAR. 31, 1885.

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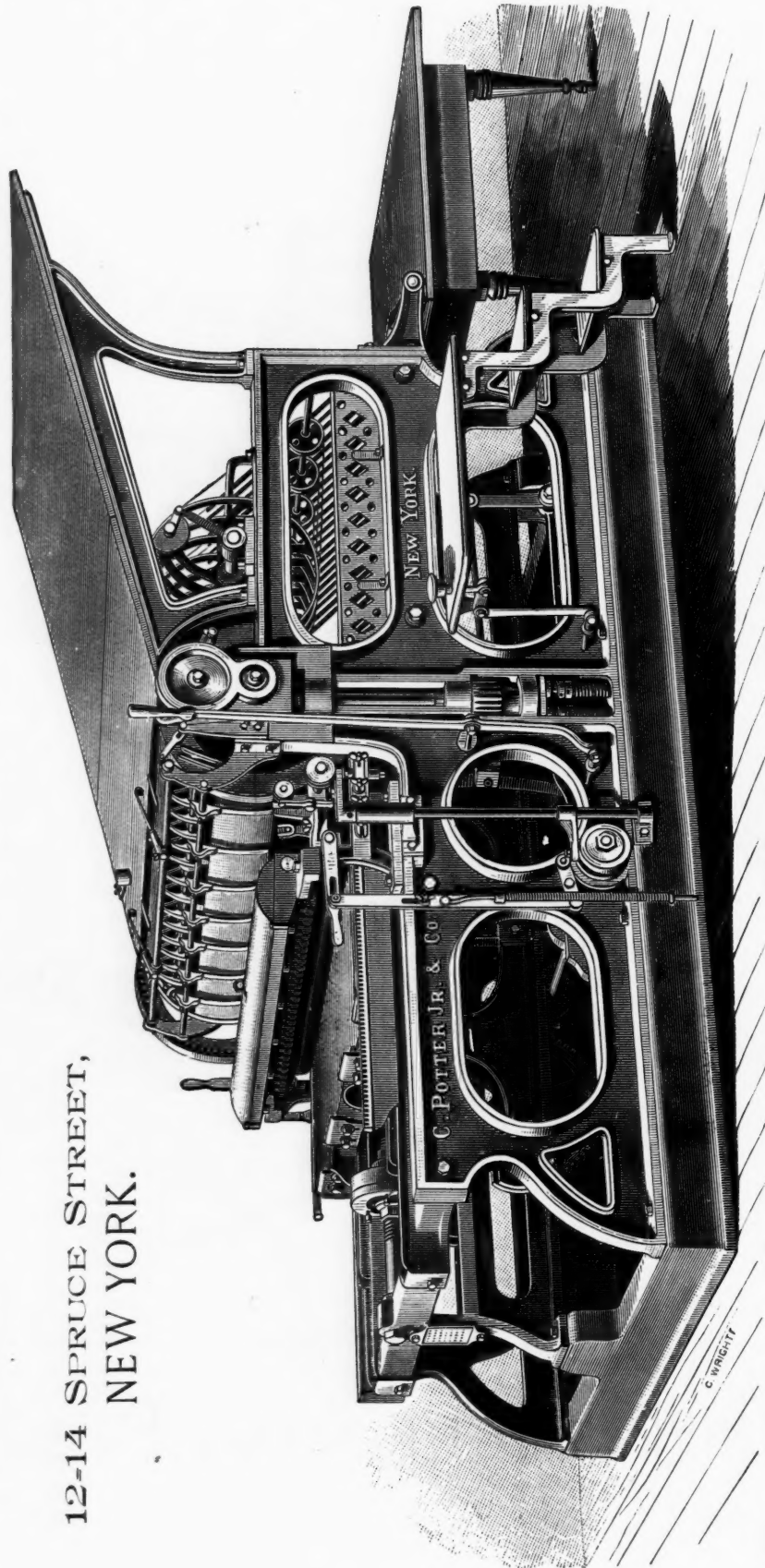
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CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM GERMANY.

To the Editor:

BRESLAU, May 22, 1888.

I beg to inform you that the well-known typefoundry and machine plant, for the manufacture of printing machinery, of J. M. Huck & Co., Offenbach-on-the-Main, has been purchased by a number of prominent bankers in Berlin and Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and a stock company, with a capital of 1,200,000 marks, incorporated. As the services of Mr. August Huck, formerly sole owner, have been secured to act as managing director, we hardly can go amiss in prognosticating a brilliant future for the establishment. With many kind regards to yourself, and wishes for the success of THE INLAND PRINTER,

Yours most truly, W. H. M.

FROM WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

To the Editor:

SEATTLE, W. T., June 3, 1888.

State of trade, excellent; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, \$21; nine hours' work per day. A new morning paper called the *Enterprise* will make its appearance about June 15; politically, it will be independent. The *Morning Washingtonian*, the contemplated organ of the democracy of Washington Territory, will shortly make its appearance. A new Monday morning paper, called the *North Seattle Advocate*, will make its appearance next Monday morning, June 11, published by Henry Leland, an old-time Pacific coast printer, and a good and tried member of Seattle Typographical Union, No. 202.

Our semi-annual election, held today, resulted in the election of the following officers: A. H. Blain, president; F. Morrison, vice-president; John I. Beard, recording and corresponding secretary; C. S. Clarke, secretary-treasurer; E. E. Vail, sergeant-at-arms; Charles R. Carroll, Robert Middleton, Edward Rowland, executive committee.

Yours truly, JOHN J. KNOFF.

OMAHA NOTES.

To the Editor:

OMAHA, June 4, 1888.

At the last meeting of the Omaha union, E. J. Hale tendered his resignation as vice-president, and Samuel De Nedrey was elected to fill the vacancy caused thereby.

W. P. Coe, president Omaha Typographical Union, is still unable to work. Mr. Coe has had a long illness—about five months—and the chances are that he will be compelled to take a change of climate ere he recovers.

Hereafter copies of THE INLAND PRINTER may be had in Omaha by calling at room 3, *Herald* building. Back numbers on hand. The regular delivery will be made each month as usual, but should anyone not secure the current numbers they can get them by dropping in at the above location.

The "Omaha" Typefoundry—the original and only "Omaha"—is right to the front in everything that concerns the printer. Its patronage is extending daily, a fact which speaks in no uncertain language, when the sharp competition of the present is considered.

The meeting of the International Typographical Union at Kansas City will be attended by quite a number of Omaha printers. * *

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

To the Editor:

SACRAMENTO CITY, Cal., June 10, 1888.

Business in this city is very fair, considering the time of year—summer. Indications are very good for the fall, during which, being campaign time, much activity is always manifested in the printing business. Our union continues to march onward, and at the present time nearly all the printers in this city are members of No. 46. We hope the time is not far distant when there shall be no non-union men here. At the

meeting of No. 46 in April last the following officers were elected: President, E. I. Woodman; vice-president, E. R. Tiel; secretary, J. L. Robinette; treasurer, C. A. Dorsey; sergeant-at-arms, H. P. Reece; executive committee, W. H. Davis, J. D. Laing, P. T. January. The reports of the secretary and treasurer show the union to be in a healthy financial condition, and we append an abstract of the same: Cash received during year, \$391.30; paid out, \$586.85; of which \$108.70 went to the International Typographical Union, \$160 was donated to sister unions, \$145 was paid for care of cemetery lot and headstones to deceased printers, \$22.75 went to assist stranded union men, and the balance was appropriated for miscellaneous purposes. This is a good showing, considering the dues are but 35 cents per month. A glance at the personnel of the officers of this union will show the material the union is composed of: President E. I. Woodman is assistant foreman on the *Bee*; Vice-President E. R. Tiel is foreman of the job department of the state printing office; Secretary J. L. Robinette is make-up at the state printing office; Treasurer C. A. Dorsey and Sergeant-at-Arms H. P. Reece both hold cases on the *Record-Union*; Executive Committee—W. H. Davis holds cases on the school text books in the state office; J. D. Laing holds cases on the *Bee*; and P. T. January also holds cases on the *Record-Union*. The members of No. 46 can point with pride to these officers, and under their control the union should make considerable progress during the coming year. On June 2 we had the pleasure of meeting the San Francisco delegates to the International Typographical Union, and we trust they will do some good work in the convention. We would like to see the International Typographical Union place the Pacific coast in a district by themselves, as we think the craft would be better strengthened by so doing. No. 46.

FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

To the Editor:

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 1, 1888.

The printer's trade is booming in St. John at present, and everything points to the fact that for some time to come trade will remain good. Although the offices are supplied with plenty of work, wages do not show an upward tendency. However, it is gratifying to be able to report that "all hands" are employed, if it is "working life out to keep life in." The new weekly paper, *Progress*, is issued every Saturday. The last number contained the "opinions of the press" upon the venture and general appearance of the sheet. The criticisms were of a laudatory character, and in the face of them it would probably be too much presumption on the part of one "who does not shape the destinies," etc., to pass an opinion. But, while it contains some excellent articles from able litterateurs, nothing would be lost if the proprietors would—well, not copy, but follow the style in make-up, etc., of several well-known literary papers published in the United States. There's one redeeming feature about it for the compositor, and that is, there is no plate matter used. It is to be hoped the paper has come to stay.

The proprietor of the "prospective new evening paper" has returned from New York, where, it is said, he purchased a Cottrell press to run off his paper. When it will make its bow is not yet known among the fraternity.

St. John union is going to try a new experiment—a regular departure from the old style of routine business. The difficulty we have to contend with here is the non-attendance at the regular meetings. Of course, when there is any trouble, or rumors about a cut in prices, the craft attends *en masse*, and it is amusing to hear the reasonings put forth. One would imagine that the union was some kind of a Greek oracle, imbued with supernatural power, worked by some unseen power, and capable of solving of itself, without the aid of individual sagacity, all matters pertaining to the trade. That the "union" only means a body of co-workers never for an instant is thought of. But to the point: At our last meeting a committee was appointed to provide entertainment—not the musical and literary programme of the cheap concert, but a programme of general information. We expect several of the members to read papers on various subjects. The result of the undertaking to infuse new life into our members will, I trust, bring forth fruit.

The "contempt case" still occupies and agitates the public mind of New Brunswick. Canadian newspapers are discussing the question,

but in the meantime Editor Hawke of the Moncton (N. B.) *Transcript* is in "durance vile" for villifying the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. His paper contains some very lively articles under the captions of "Notes from Prison" and "Thoughts in Prison," duly signed, and dated "Fredericton Jail." When one reads the headings, the question naturally arises, "Are we living in the days of James II or in the days of Victoria?" Free speech and free criticism should be tolerated in our age. If a judge of the Supreme Court feels aggrieved, the same sources to get satisfaction from the aggressor should be used by him as by the ordinary individual, or else our boasted British freedom is a thing without a meaning. In the case of Hawke the judges were the prosecutors, jurors and all the other implements that our civilization has brought into use to protect society from inhumanity. On the other hand, I suppose, to accomplish any reform, there must be martyrs, but the idea of lying in jail for daring to state a wrong had been done seems to be too much for one who is not posted in Blackstone.

WIDE AWAKE.

FROM BUENOS AIRES.

To the Editor:

BUENOS AIRES, April 8, 1888.

The printers in this town are going crazy over THE INLAND PRINTER, and are only sorry they cannot read English, or you would have at least three hundred more subscribers. They say it is the finest specimen of printing they have ever seen.

In the March number you speak of Professor Husnik's autotype process. We have the South American patent for that, and I will send you some specimens, and, if possible, a cut to appear in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, in a short time. Matters in the printing line are very lively down here, and mostly all places are working overtime, and some on Sundays.

New machinery is coming here by every steamer from Europe. H. D. Wade's printing inks have found their way down here by sailing vessel, and in good condition. There is a large amount of bank note paper coming here from Crane Bros., and it gives the best of satisfaction.

The *La Tribune Nacional* is moving into its new building, and has laid in two Marinoni perfecting presses. I would like to see some of them come down here from the States.

Respectfully, M. A. MILLER.

FROM IRELAND.

To the Editor:

DUBLIN, May, 1888.

Business is dull here at present. Over sixty members of the union, or ten per cent are signing the unemployed book. There is no prospect of any improvement for a month or two.

The Dublin Typographical Society held its second quarterly delegate meeting for the year on April 27, when the statement of accounts for the quarter was submitted and passed, and a few members expelled for non-payment of subscriptions. The statement of accounts shows an expenditure for the quarter of £214 11s. 7d. Of this sum, weekly claimants received £72 2s. 3d.; tramps, £1 14s. 6d.; emigrants, £10 10s.; mortality allowance, £29; superannuated members, £15 12s. The remaining items were for salaries of secretary, treasurer, and committee, newspaper, printing, delegates to trades council, incidentals and repairs of Typographical Institute, etc. It will thus be seen that the greater part of their funds are spent in aiding and benefiting their more unfortunate members, and that the society should command the support not only of every working printer, but also of every right-minded and honorable employer.

The *Dublin Weekly News*, a penny nationalist organ, printed at the office of the *Nation*, has ceased to appear, but its place has been taken by the *Irish Catholic*, printed at the same office. It is of the same politics, and professes to have special correspondents in Rome and Paris. This last, however, may be taken with a grain of salt. It is very well printed and gotten up, and ought to be able to drive some of the English newspapers in the same line out of the field.

The Dublin Press Athletic Club, which is confined exclusively to members of the Dublin Typographical Society, held its first annual supper on Whit Saturday, April 19. A company of about ninety sat down to supper in the club premises, which was most tastefully decorated for

the occasion. After disposing of the good cheer provided, those present directed their attention to speech-making and music and singing, which they kept up "till broad daylight in the morning." The members availed themselves of the occasion to make a presentation to the honorary secretaries, Messrs. Anderson and Dixon, to whose exertions the club in a great measure owes its present prosperous condition.

G. I. P.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, June 4, 1888.

Donan's, Greene's, Ferguson's, Ashmead's, Feister's and the Franklin Printing House report "business good." Eight other places, including some of our larger houses, report, as a general thing, "business slow." Sherman & Co., I understand, will shortly add two more Cottrell cylinders to their already large number of the same make.

Simultaneous with the consent of Typographical Union No. 2, allowing it to use plate matter, provided it did not decrease the force of compositors, the *Daily News* appears as an eight-page paper, both Sunday and weekly, price one cent. The celebration of Mr. Childs' birthday, on the 12th ultimo, by the printers of this city, under the auspices of the Ex-Delegates' Association, was quite a bang-up affair. It would have done you good to have seen our boys toggled up in full-dress suits, etc. Dooner, who caters to the most fastidious, was formerly a typo, and treated the participants handsomely. Mr. John A. Dardis, the president of the association, greeted the assemblage in a happy manner, and introduced Mr. James Dailey, who acted as toastmaster. In addition to the congressmen and other distinguished persons who spoke, Messrs. Munday, Bleloch, Chance and Neilsen, of Typographical Union No. 2, replied to toasts; also the recording secretary of Pressmen's Union No. 4. Mr. Childs, who was present, seemed well pleased with the demonstration.

Mr. Neilsen, of No. 2, who is making strenuous efforts to unionize the book offices of the city, says that he is surprised at the wrong ideas a good many of the proprietors have concerning such matters. He hopes to accomplish much when he shall have fully explained matters to them. He is certainly an able and hardworking man in the cause he represents.

"Fly-Stick," in his article last month, entitled "Two of a Kind," calls to mind some scurrilous articles which have appeared in a New York sheet reflecting upon the honor of pressmen and their intimacy with those horrid men, ink agents. All that we have to say is this, that a great many proprietors depend upon said agents to recommend to them desirable men, and an agent would be a queer being who did not speak for a pressman who was favorable to the house he represented. Come again Fly-Stick!

C. W. M.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor:

DETROIT, June 6, 1888.

Detroit union, at a largely attended meeting last Sunday, adopted a new scale of prices for the newspapers. The matter had been pending for a little over a month. Delay was caused by reason of the absence of some of the proprietors from the city. Conferences were held between the Executive Committee and the proprietors, and the same discussed in all its bearings. The union had asked for an increase of from 33 to 37 cents on evening and 36 to 40 cents on morning papers. Communications were received from all the papers, in which the morning papers offered 38 cents, the office to keep the cuts; the *Journal*, 36 cents, to keep cuts, and the *News* offered to grant what the union asked for. Another conference between the Executive Committee and proprietors was had. The result was that the offer of the morning papers of 38 cents was accepted, the cuts being conceded by the proprietors to be measured as heretofore. The idea was to give up all cuts, etc., and ask for 40 cents. The advertisements were relinquished two years ago. The committee in all their conferences were treated very courteously. This is as it should be. What the union asked for was reasonable. What was offered was also accepted by a unanimous vote. The new scale will go into effect the evening of the 9th instant, and the 11th on the morning papers. The idea of entering into an agreement on the same plan as that of Chicago and Cincinnati was also broached,

but it seems the proprietors were not favorable to the scheme. Among the different job offices it seems to be different. They think it will be a benefit to both if such an agreement were in existence. They say they could figure more accurately on large jobs when there is a fixed scale that cannot be changed at will by either side. But there are other questions of great importance in connection with these agreements. One in particular is that neither the union nor Typothetae are incorporated bodies. This question ought to be well considered.

Aside from the large attendance at our last meeting to consider the scale, there was another question that brought out the statesmen. No. 18 has been paying for several years \$1 per capita on the death of members. Much good has been done by this. But a large number hold that it is a hardship to pay it, more so for transients passing through. The past year has been exceptionally severe, so many deaths occurring. The proposition made was to reduce the amount to \$100. This brought out a large number, as stated before, and was debated at length. No vote was taken, and the whole matter referred to a special committee, who will undoubtedly propose some plan. By the correspondence that was quoted it was shown that No. 18 pays more in proportion to its membership than any other union. One of the main objections a good many have to it is that it is compulsory to pay whether you want the same or not. It is also very evident that one can get cheaper rates in regular life insurance companies.

Delegate Robert Y. Ogg has been the latest victim of the conquering arrow of little Cupid. He was married last Monday evening to Miss Susie McCarthy, of this city. That both may lead a happy life, blessed with health and prosperity, is the wish of all of "Bob's" friends.

Work in the various offices is only fair. In the book offices they had quite a lay-off. There is no scarcity of printers.

Baseball talk is one of the topics that Detroit printers know how to discuss. Both the *Free Press* and *Tribune* newsrooms have nines. The *Free Press* nine has for its officers, W. W. Graham as manager; W. L. Bessler, secretary-treasurer. The *Tribune*, H. D. Lindley, manager; T. Duncan, president; and A. V. Phister, secretary-treasurer.

P. A. L.

FROM UTAH.

To the Editor :

SALT LAKE CITY, May 27, 1888.

Business at present is good, though not quite as brisk as it was a month or six weeks back, which was caused by the great influx of real estate men, who required a great deal of stationery, and, in fact, some of them got more than they needed, having been in business for a short time. This latter class was composed mostly of speculators, who, having a few dollars to invest, Col. Sellers-like, thinking there was millions in it, put it all into options, which they obtained on property that was for sale, and not realizing such rapid returns as they wished, in truth, many of them losing heavily by not selling the property at the stipulated time, became disgusted, and sought greener fields and pastures new.

The old established firms are, however, doing a first-class business, and everything points to Salt Lake's future greatness.

The Utah Printing House Association is in a flourishing condition. All of the employing printers, with but one or two exceptions, are members thereof, and they acknowledge the great benefit they derive from such membership.

Salt Lake Typographical Union, No. 115, is quietly, but steadily gaining power and influence, having initiated during the past year more members than at any other period of its existence, and the meetings are well attended.

After three or four attempts at organizing a pressmen's union, and not meeting with the wished-for success, Mr. Sleater hit upon the novel idea of initiating the pressmen into the union, and, after a sufficient number had been enrolled, for them to swing out and form a union of their own, and thus accomplish the desired object.

Quite a few ventures in the field of literature have sprung into life since the first of the year; some of them I mentioned before. Notably among the first is *Tullidge's Magazine* which has issued its second number, and in point of contents and illustrations, if such a thing were possible, exceeds the former number in excellence. Mr. Tullidge, who, by the by, is a writer of some note, has a magazine which can

claim a place in the front ranks with the leading magazines of the country, and of which the people of Utah may justly feel proud, and, by rallying to its support, make it a financial, as well as an artistic success. Two or three young men, who are thirsting for journalistic fame, have started a humorous weekly under the title of *Foam*. The Star Printing Company issue an agricultural monthly, called the *Utah Agriculturist*. The first number of a literary and farming journal, published monthly, and named *Zion's Home Monthly*, has just been issued from the press of Joseph Bull, Jr. A medical monthly, called the *Salt Sanitarium*, has just been issued. There is also a rumor of an eastern syndicate, backed by ample capital, starting a first-class daily. Let us hope so. By this list, which does not comprise all, you can see that Salt Lake has no dearth of reading matter. A change has taken place in the firm of Ackerman, Pratt & Wach, Mr. Pratt retiring, having sold his interest to Mr. Ben Stevenson. The firm name hereafter will be known as Ackerman & Co. This will be a saving of time and type to what the former plan was, and correspondents will not have to tax their memories when addressing the firm.

H. Pembroke was awarded the contract for printing the compiled laws of the territory. P. S.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor :

LOUISVILLE, June 4, 1888.

There has been no reason for the printers of this city to complain about dull times lately, as each of the offices has had about all it could conveniently attend to, one or two of them being compelled to do considerable night work to keep up. News is very scarce, and I will have to offer the will for the deed this time.

As noted in my last, there is a strong probability that the Courier-Journal Job Printing Company will at a not very distant date become foot-loose and fancy-free from its stepmother, the *Courier-Journal* newspaper, and be located in a building especially designed for a mammoth book and job printing establishment. I fear I was a little premature in naming the Liederkrantz building in my last, although it did have the appearance of a move of that kind. There is no doubt but that a change is contemplated, and that lithographing is to be added, but to secure a central location is what is delaying them. It also follows in this connection that a slight mention of Mr. Louis T. Davidson, the president of the company, would not be out of place to show the rising generation of printers what energy and pluck will accomplish, when combined with a sufficiency of good horse-sense. Twelve years ago Mr. Davidson was employed by the Bremaker-Moore Paper Company, in the capacity of salesman, and through his natural tact he soon found himself in the possession of a thorough knowledge of the paper business. Mr. R. W. Meredith, then at the head of the jobrooms, saw at a glance what an advantage it would be to have his services. He was engaged, and for several years did duty as solicitor and paper expert, and when the Courier-Journal Job Printing Company was formed, five years ago, Mr. Haldeman, who had retained a controlling interest, put Mr. Davidson in full charge by making him president. How well he has handled it is attested by the fact that they are doing at least three times the business they did five years ago, and are still growing. He is undoubtedly one of the youngest and most successful managers of large offices in the country.

The excursion given by Pressmen's Union No. 28, the 13th ultimo, was a brilliant success in every particular. The union had promised to give to the member selling the greatest number of tickets some present to the value of \$20, but when the returns were made the evening before the excursion it was found that Mr. Joseph H. Gathof had sold so many more than any other member (463 was the number) that the union decided to purchase an elegant watch to cost not less than \$90, as a recognition of his great effort. To say that Joe is proud of this prize is putting it mildly, and that it was well deserved everyone is willing to acknowledge.

Mr. Albert Merki, of the Campbell Press Company, came over from St. Louis to help make the excursion a success, and his presence was highly appreciated. This reminds me that not long ago Al had quite a thrilling experience with a folding bed in one of our hotels, where he was at that time stopping. The night previous to the one in question he took great pains to detail to a party of friends the beauties of a

dressing case, which could, at the touch of a spring, be transformed into a comfortable bed. One of the party suggested the horrible spectacle of Al's heels hanging out from the top should it accidentally close up while he was pleasantly dreaming. He protested that such a thing was impossible as they were proof against such tricks. A day or two later Al showed up looking much the worse for wear. He had the appearance of a man who had disagreed with his mother-in-law, and in the scrimmage had come out second best. When asked to explain, he said that the night previous he had retired, and had reached the "sweet dream" point, when the bed, without giving any warning, closed down upon him, and that, after working diligently for over an hour, he had succeeded in extricating himself from his perilous position, as well as demolishing the \$75 combination bed. He says the soft side of a board shall be his choice in the future in preference to combination beds.

Mr. Lew B. Brown has put so much new life into the *Labor Record*, which he purchased not long ago, that it has become necessary to increase it to an eight-page paper. To do this he had to change the publication office, and it will hereafter be issued from the office of the Comstock-Branham Company. Their new Campbell press was put in last week, and it is very likely another will be added very soon, their business being sufficient to require it.

Mr. Fred E. Loeffler arrived home last week from his initial trip in the interest of the Standard Printing Ink Company, highly pleased at the kind treatment he received throughout the West. He will remain at home about ten days.

Converse & Co., publishers of the *Christian Observer*, are negotiating for another cylinder press, and have about closed the contract. The Star Printing Company, which is composed of four of the late striking printers, and who are located in the Converse building, have been successful far beyond their expectations. They are also about ready to close a contract for a cylinder press.

Mr. William F. Brewer, of Brewer's Printing House, has played in pretty hard luck lately, as regards the house in which his office is located. Six feet of his house lay on his neighbor's ground, and in tearing down the wall, the whole business came near falling in. A damage suit is more than likely to come out of it.

Mr. R. W. Meredith arrived home last Wednesday from Hot Springs, very much improved in health, and his friends have strong hopes that the brain trouble he was threatened with has been entirely eradicated.

Mr. W. N. Haldeman, of the *Courier-Journal*, has put on exhibition in his counting room a monster fish that he caught while in Florida recently. He says it weighed 108 pounds, three hours after it was caught. This is no fish lie. C. F. T.

SENSIBLE SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor :

PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1888.

The absurdities following are my apology for thus addressing you. What shall we say of printers—master printers, or their foremen, who use such expressions as: "12-point point pica"; "nonpareil on the point system"; "pica, if on the point system"; "6 to pica leads on the point system"; "nonpareil slugs and pica slugs on the point system"; "6 to pica brass rule, point system," and many other terms equally nonsensical and absurd, as are used by them in ordinary type, etc? The point system of type bodies has been grossly and, in many instances, ignorantly misrepresented. If there be in the system what some boasters, in introducing it, and since, have claimed for it, namely: that every make of type will, in every possible way, match and work with every other make of type, in body, height and line, for instance; and if everybody wants it, as claimed by some, then such nonsense as above quoted could hardly be possible; for nobody who understands the system would exhibit such ignorance, and none would want the point system who did not understand it; because if, as was agreed to by all the typefounders, the pica of the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company be the standard pica, then the pica of every other typefoundry in America becomes the 12-point body, and that is pica—the universal pica. Then 12-point and pica are synonymous. That carries with it their brevier, 8-point = $\frac{8}{12}$ of pica; so, 8-point and brevier are synonymous. It also carries with it

6-point = $\frac{6}{12}$ of pica; so, 6-point and nonpareil are synonymous. But 10-point body is not long primer but a definite $\frac{10}{12}$ of pica; and so with the other bodies of the old nomenclature; 9-point is not bourgeois but a definite $\frac{9}{12}$ of pica, etc. The fact being established that, after going into thousands, nay, tens of thousands of dollars of expense to perfect the point system of adjustable—not interchangeable—type bodies, the old names of diamond, pearl, agate, nonpareil, minion, brevier, bourgeois, long primer, small pica, pica, english, great primer, paragon, and their two-lines, should be at once absolutely abolished by common consent, and, except where, for some reason, it be deemed inadvisable to introduce the new thing, all new fonts should be ordered in accordance with the new point system, totally ignoring the dead names, no matter how much they may be liked, and introduce and rigidly adhere to the living, new system, as 4-point, 5-point, 5½-point, 6-point, 7-point, 8-point, 9-point, 10-point, 11-point, 12-point, 18-point, 24-point, etc., for roman and italics; and for jobbing or display face, as they may be named by points same as roman, for simplicity, or possibly for the sake of distinction between body letter and jobbing or display faces, by nonpareils; as nonpareil, two-line nonpareil, three-line nonpareil, five-line nonpareil, etc. The old names never did mean anything real; for instance, long primer of one foundry was not long primer of perhaps any other foundry; but 10-point has a real and fixed value, and means and is 10-point body everywhere. The adoption of the foregoing by typefounders and printers will save all interested "heaps of trouble," and be a step toward making the "art" more attractive and pleasant, to say nothing of profit, to those engaged in it—typefounders, master printers and journeymen printers. G. W. W.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

To the Editor :

CHICAGO, May 30, 1888.

Mr. W. A. Taylor, in a recent column article in the *Chicago Tribune*, writes all the way from Cambridge, Ohio, in denunciation of two "trusts." I happen to know more about one of those "trusts" than Mr. Taylor's article reveals.

The Typefounders' Association is in no sense a trust or a pool. It has been in existence for nearly as many years as Mr. Taylor has been born, with varying good and ill fortune to its members. It has never pooled the earnings of its members, never essayed general advances in schedule prices, and although it has often agreed on a general schedule of prices and a uniform discount sheet, no penalty has been provided for its members if they disregarded the regular prices, and whatever changes have been made have usually been reductions rather than advances in price. Sometimes sharp competition has brought about bitter and disastrous wars among the members, and at such times customers have suffered almost equally with the manufacturers of type—for their plants possessed no standard value. Competitors have sprung up alongside reputable established newspapers and printers, who, because they could buy at or below cost, would cut rates and take business from older houses, and both classes would suffer, when common sense and regular prices were again established. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." There are not half a dozen out of the forty odd typefounders in the country today who are even moderately wealthy, and some of the foundries are nearly a century old. During the last keen war in the trade several of the oldest foundries could have been bought at less than inventory value.

But as Mr. Taylor is specific let me be equally so. He says one publisher showed him a circular from a prominent foundry advising the purchase of news and display type as prices were about to advance "from thirty to forty per cent." Mr. Taylor's memory is, doubtless, treacherous; the last Typefounders' Association agreed to advance leads and slugs about twelve per cent; brass rule, etc., about twenty per cent, and *body* (or news) type less than ten per cent. *No advance whatever was made on display* (or advertising) *type*, and no founder in the country has sent out circulars announcing it. None of the other very large number of articles used by printers and sold by typefounders have been advanced. *No article was advanced thirty or forty per cent.*

Now, Mr. Taylor, suppose you publish a newspaper—your paper man suddenly doubles his price to you for white paper; your typefounder adds sixty-five per cent to his prices for type; your ink man

adds sixty per cent for your ink—everything you put into your paper costs more—will you, or will you not, charge your subscribers or your advertising patrons more? You may stand it for awhile, if you are plucky, losing money, but, eventually, good sense will prevail, and you will, in common with others, or individually, advance your prices to a point where you can at least get a living; unless *wholly* a philanthropist, you will even attempt to get ahead a little. Consider these figures:

		1885.	1888.
Price of lead	per 100 lbs.	\$ 3.50	\$ 5.00
" antimony	"	8.00	14.00
" tin	"	18.25	37.00

These are the chief elements of type metal. Since 1885 the prices have steadily, and, in the last six months, rapidly hardened under decreasing production and the influence of corners. At the time of the last meeting of typefounders the metal markets were strong, and presented every probability of continuing so. The advance of prices of type was regarded as a necessity, since on some classes of body type and brass work there was a very decided loss at the old prices. I pass over Mr. Taylor's statement that brevier has been raised to 62 cents per pound. That may be a typographical error or a *lapsus styli*. The price really is 52 cents. But when Mr. Taylor asserts that at either 52 or 62 cents per pound for brevier the founder can make 100 per cent of profit he talks nonsense. If he cares to contract to furnish the type on that basis to founders he can get a good lively business without a struggle. Neither can his statement pass unchallenged that Scotch brevier could be landed here exclusive of duty for 24 cents per pound. The regular price of Scotch brevier is 2 shillings per pound in fonts of 120 pounds; for their extra hard, which corresponds pretty nearly to the type made by the better class of American founders, the price is 2 shillings and 2 pence (about 54 cents) in fonts of 120 pounds. The economic question of tariff has a bearing on our prices undoubtedly, and there are not lacking among typefounders free traders who pray for removal of all duties on their raw material; but Mr. Taylor makes an animal of lion front and jackass tail when he sets out to prove that the high tariff on metals compels the typefounder to charge 100 per cent profit on brevier.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

DOES IT PAY TO OVERDO?

To the Editor:

CHICAGO, June 4, 1888.

Some few weeks ago the writer's attention was aroused so far as to take part in a discussion of the theoretical proposition that a profitable venture could be entered upon by running a printing office both night and day. At that time the reasons given for opposing such a scheme were reduced to writing, and now, with some modifications, adapting the paper to the requirements of your pages, they are offered in this communication.

Let us suppose that a firm, young in years, but of vigorous growth, strong in credit, and with splendid reputation, finds its business continually increasing. A move is made into better quarters and a more desirable location. This alone involves expense; and the burden of rent for premises leased is heavy—all rents are large in the business district—and this item of expenditure must not be slighted. The premises are used for ten hours only out of the twenty-four. From this fact springs the question: Why cannot we make use of the building for twenty hours; enlarge our business, and recoup ourselves, by continuous daily use of the premises, of a larger part of the inexorable rent charge.

The proposition, simplified, is: let us work twenty hours each day, using our room, machinery and appliances for twice the usual time, and by hiring an additional force of hands, carry on the work by night as well as by day. The question may be divided into three parts for convenience in answering. 1. Is it desirable? 2. Is it practicable? 3. Is it wise? These divisions are so correlated in their bearing on the general proposition, that a successful answer to either division would nearly dispose of the whole matter at issue.

Let us admit, however, at the outset, that the desire to secure the most in return for money paid out for the use of a building, is a motive unquestionably sound in the abstract. Every business man, every trader, working man, artisan or laborer, will attempt this. Every man, woman or youth of sensible intuition, feels this impelling motive in all

the relations of life they occupy; and so it is not strange that a man at the head, who has the direction of an active business of multiplied divisions of labor, comes to desire more than can result from a limited use of labor and capital. We dismiss this part of the discussion here, and come to the chief point: Is the scheme a practical one?

To operate the plan two sets of hands must be engaged; that is to say, the existing force of day men will be supplemented for work in the hours of the night by an additional complement of men, superintended by another foreman. These men may readily be hired. They cannot as readily be instructed in the particular line of work, nor so well directed by night as they could be by day. Every office necessarily has a somewhat different method for carrying on in detail the work it has in hand. It is a fact that the best printers who prove in one office to be desirable hands for certain classes of work, on changing to another office need some instruction, in greater or less degree, to make them useful in their new positions. This does not by any means reflect on their general ability, nor infer a lack of knowledge of the fundamental principles of the art. In addition to this, a new man requires some time to become familiar with the cases, and disposition of the type and material; for no two printing offices are arranged alike.

Again, a formidable obstacle is that almost certain want of continuity in the detail of the work, sure to arise between the one staff and the other. For one set of men to take up the thread of work where the other set left off will be so well nigh impossible, that confusion and waste of time in explanation will surely result; and so as the day force comes on again, all this explanation and transfer from one set to the other will have to be repeated, and repeated from day to night and from night to day. As said above, this is a great obstacle, a difficulty harder to overcome than one can well imagine. Take an office employing from twelve to twenty hands, doing all kinds of commercial and general jobwork. There may, perhaps, be an average of thirty-five or forty distinct jobs in hand each day of the week. Now, it is safe to say that two-thirds of this daily average are jobs not one of which will resemble in form or feature any one or other of this proportion of the whole; the other third may be plain reprint work, and each one explain how it should be set up. The supervision of the first class of work demands the closest attention and the best efforts of the foreman. What is necessary to be said about one job will be foreign to the required direction for the next one. It will vary as much as do the face and features of a similar number of men or women.

Then, too, will come in a division of responsibility, which would be fatal to good work. The care and instruction incident to such work cannot be transmitted from one to the other as readily as the sentry is changed in camp or garrison, or as quickly as the watch on board ship. Here the exchange of a word or two, a few motions of the musket, dismisses one set of men and puts to duty the relieving guard or watch. Indifference and carelessness will result from all this chopping and changing. Destruction of material, spoilage and waste of paper, breakage of machinery; all this, and more, is sure to follow under such routine of business.

The best men cannot be had for nightwork, which may, perhaps, be short-lived. Men in large numbers are out of employment, and presumably are anxious to work. But how many are competent and skilled in jobwork? The average man out of employment drifts toward daily newspaper work, where the conditions favor him more than the rigid and complicated detail of jobwork. The modern daily newspaper office is fitted with every labor-saving device attainable. Each man has a stand, a full set of cases of each size type in use for the reading matter, for his only use. Type, leads, galleys, are all provided in abundance. The measure of the columns is unvarying from year to year. Given "the style" and a few general instructions, the news printer is almost an automaton. He would scoff at the few nights' work offered him under the proposed conditions, and where the nature of the work is as changeable as a kaleidoscope.

But suppose all these difficulties have been overcome, and by good fortune a first-class set of men have been obtained. Work must be had for them, or of what use will they be? To cook the hare you must first catch him. This is an important phase of the practical side of the question, and demands as much attention as the mechanical difficulties just spoken of. Figures, as accurate as can be obtained, show nearly three

hundred printing offices in Chicago alone. About one-sixth of this number are of equal capacity; that is, can successfully handle a corresponding volume of work. A few are much larger, and are thoroughly equipped with the best appliances and the most desirable presses made. Among all, without exception, an intense rivalry prevails—a competition so marked and vigorous as scarcely to be found in any other branch of trade. Each establishment has to struggle hard, even fight, to get business. Work does not come to them as easily as the throngs of purchasers flock to the State street stores in answer to a Sunday's advertisement, to catch the tempting bargains. So that if a printer begins to cut prices to increase the work of his office, so as to keep occupied a double force of men, what real profit will accrue to him?

Let us hasten to the conclusion of the whole matter. Is the scheme a wise one? Ben Franklin has said: "Drive thy business; let not that drive thee." The necessity will arise, and frequently, that special exertion on the part of everyone interested in a concern must be given to meet extraordinary demands. Increased effort of proprietor, foreman, journeymen and boys, will in most instances be sufficient to overcome a surplus of work and satisfy the customer's needs. This is proper; it is doing business without business driving you to speculative and contemplative theories. Right here in this city one can learn from the disastrous failures of some men who have undertaken to work their plant through day and night. To the thoughtful man these wrecks are sufficient to make him pause and consider before entering upon such ventures as have been tried and found as hollow as dead sea fruit.

The whole consensus of nature, the animal and the vegetable world, also cries out against the theory. Horses, oxen, sheep, dogs, must take rest. Further, the mechanical world utters its note of warning. A train starts from Chicago to New York. The coaches go through, but the engine is changed at least four times on the way, taken to the roundhouse, cleaned and otherwise cared for. This need of rest obtains through all the sphere of machinery and manufacture. It will not do to say that some branches of productive art are carried on through night as well as through day. The relations are not fairly analogous. The blast furnace, the glass factory, the paper mill may be run continuously; but the charge for the furnace or the converter, the ingredients for the pulp vat, are almost unvarying in their quantity and quality. So that these unvarying conditions do not apply to the economy of producing the printed book, commercial form, or any product of the printing office. The exception helps establish the rule. It is not wise, it certainly will not pay, the venture assuredly will fail, if one shall attempt to run a day and night printing office. All will do well to take to heart the saying of David of Israel: "*Man goeth forth unto his work and to his labor until the evening.*" LAZARUS.

OUR NEW ZEALAND LETTER.

To the Editor:

WELLINGTON, April 30, 1888.

Trade throughout our colony for the past twelve months has been exceedingly dull, as the old hands assert: "the dullest year the trade has known." These are the words of those who give hasty judgments, men who leap before they look as regards their thoughts. The "intelligent comp," to quote one of your humorists' remarks: "Well, its as bad a year as '79 was." The explanation of the excessive dullness in both years is the same. While your treasury powers seem to be puzzling their brains how to dispose of their surplus revenue, or, rather, how to better regulate the excess of revenue so as to ease the people, our government is puzzling over the best ways and means of drawing from the people the excess of expenditure over revenue. Of course, retrenchment, like charity, should commence at home, so the "powers that be" set to work with their political pruning knife to weed out the "suckers" that may be of more ornament than worth. The usual *modus operandi* is that the minister of a department decides to reduce the number of his officials and clerks. The poor mortals get the go-by, and in the course of a few weeks, when the unflinching and dutiful retrenchment in the minister of mines department has been duly criticised by the press of the colony, the minister proceeds to install his personal friends, or friends of his personal friends, in the vacant offices. Your politicians

roll their logs, while ours wheel their wheels, which we call a wheel within a wheel. But when we come to look at the particular "cut" which illustrates our subject, we find the power passes from the minister's into the servant's hands. The government printing office belongs to the colonial secretary's department, which department is the most miscellaneous portfolio of the cabinet. In the years just preceding 1879 ministers had been rather extravagant, engaging in "jobs" which brought big returns to those interested personally, but nothing to the colony. As is the case with the individual, so is it with a country: extravagance hath its own reward. The individual lands in the bankruptcy court, while the colony finds that when it wants to place a loan on the home market, capitalists avoid the land which is afflicted with an "internal rottenness," and go baldheaded for the prosperous land. This was the case at the time of which I write. New Zealand loans were sniffed at, while New South Wales loans were gobbled up. At this order for retrenchment, which the government printer, Mr. George Didsbury, received from the head of his department, he commenced hacking right and left, but avoided cutting *straight*, for the reason that "preference men" stood in such a line that when the knife went either to the right or left they planted (or were planted) themselves in the center. The trade suffered severely during this retrenchment season, and did not recover itself for some few years.

Sir Julius Vogel then came to the rescue of the colony and the trade. Up to the last two years the colony progressed by "leaps and bounds." While the Stout-Vogel ministry were in power the comps were well looked after, both in session time and during recess, the latter period of the years 1886, 1887 being filled up by a work which has been in a state of compilation for very many years, called "The Ancient Maori," by John White. This work was to be published simultaneously in Maori and English, and was to comprise several volumes, small pica or pica, demy octavo, about five hundred pages to the volume. This work kept many hands going, and about the end of last year the first volume was announced as being ready for the public. Several papers severely criticised, condemning the work as indecent and highly immoral. The work consists of a collection of the legends of the ancient natives of this colony, who were even more licentious than the court of King Charles of England; but the work is not intended so much for the public library as for the student. Naturally, this severe condemnation by the press drew people who are fond of the sensational to this racy book, but the colonial secretary stepped in and forbade its issue. Meanwhile a local firm of booksellers and publishers (Messrs. Lyon & Blair) opened negotiations for the purchase of the work, with the result that a week after the secretary's veto had been put upon the book it was announced that Messrs. Lyon & Blair were now selling "The Ancient Maori," and I believe the firm have done well with it. The composition of the work is again going on, and I believe the second volume will be issued about the end of the year.

But alas for the printers—though a good thing for the colony—the Stout-Vogel ministry were upset and their reign of extravagance ended. The cry of retrenchment has again been raised, and at the last session of parliament, held toward the end of last year, Major (now Sir Harry) Atkinson and his retrenchment cabinet, occupied the benches which the "scattercash" cabinet had until then monopolized. Mr. George Fisher, the minister for education in the new ministry, served at case not so very long ago, having served his time in Melbourne, Victoria, and occupied a frame in Christchurch, and also the government printing office in this city. He is a vigorous and just retrencher, and New Zealand comps eagerly watch his career, many looking to his occupying the premiership, some even going so far as to prophesy that when this colony takes upon itself to elect its own governor, George Fisher will be found an occupant of Government House. Our trade has again suffered in this retrenchment policy, though not to the same extent as the 1879 affair, owing, no doubt, to our having an old typo in the ministry.

Parliament opens again on May 10, when we shall see whether the wholesale retrenchment carried out by Sir Harry Atkinson will keep him on the benches.

A new office has been built for the occupation of government printers. It is built of brick, and lies in a very good position. Its architecture, from the compositor's point of view, is very bad, the designer

not having paid enough attention to the admittance of daylight. It was occupied on April 28.

Sir Julius Vogel has gone to England with the object of floating a company, to be called "The Pacific Publishing Company," and to bring out by means of the company an illustrated work on the Pacific islands. He intends the description to commence at the Panama canal, and thence on through the islands, winding up with New Zealand. He himself will be editor, and he is a first-class journalist, and will be assisted by Mr. Thomas Bracken, our New Zealand poet. The work will be put into the hands of the best talent in England.

The Auckland *Star* proprietary announce that they have had such a work in hand for some time, under the editorship of Mr. Moss, M.H.R., who has had a great deal of experience among the islands. T. I. M.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor:

TORONTO, June 4, 1888.

The topic that is engaging our attention, and I might say the only one, is the copyright question. The Employing Printers' Association has apparently merged into a copyright association, and has invited the industries represented to join in the discussion. The committee of the Typographical Union consists of Messrs. Joseph Gilmour, W. H. Parr and Charles Miller.

All seem at the present to be unanimously committed to the framing of a scheme from which to base a law, to be presented at the next session of the Dominion Parliament early in 1889, that will protect the author, publisher, printer, bookbinder, etc., and prevent the country being made the pasture-ground of foreign publishers.

Had the bill under consideration at the late session of the Dominion Parliament been carried, it would have been the most disastrous that has ever been on our statutes, and it is certain would have been condemned by the press, irrespective of politics all over the country.

It has been wondered at that the minister of agriculture, the Hon. Mr. Carling, who fathered the bill, should have placed himself in such a questionable, and I might say ridiculous, position as to bring forward the bill without first making inquiries as to the effect of the measure. In the minds of many there exists a doubt that the vast army of deputies, clerks, and others who should be able to give information, if not advice, to the responsible representatives of the people, are not overburdened with a weight of wisdom or knowledge of what the public sentiment is, or the needs of the people whose taxes pay their salaries.

The Berne treaty, intended to become law in Canada, provides that any work copyrighted in Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Hayti, Liberia, or Tunis, should be held to be copyrighted here without registration, as long as the copyright held good in the country where it was obtained. In Great Britain the term is forty-two years. In France a copyright lasts during the life of the author and for fifty years afterwards. In Italy it lasts for life and for forty years after the death of the author, or for eighty years altogether, if the author lives more than forty years. In Spain the author has a copyright as long as he lives, and his heirs hold it for eighty years after his death.

Under our present law a copyright holds good only seventeen or eighteen years, and stipulates that a work copyrighted here must be printed here. A copyright under Mr. Carling's bill would be of longer duration for a foreign than that for a Canadian work.

The labors of the Royal Labor Commission have ended, and the gentlemen who were appointed to dive to the bottom of the condition of people with whom capital builds the industries of the country have returned to their original occupation. Mr. John Armstrong, of Toronto, appeared once more among his friends at the meeting of the typographical union on Saturday, 2d instant, and entered into the discussion of all the business with his usual zeal.

The early-closing law is creating quite a flutter among the merchants. The law was passed at the last session of the Ontario legislature. To make the law effective seventy-five per cent of dealers in one line of business must petition the municipal council of a city, town, or village where they reside to order the closing of the stores at a certain hour. The grocers petitioned and have been closing at 7 P.M.

in May. One or two other lines petitioned. The tug of war commenced when the dry goods men requested the application of the law. Contra petitions were laid before the city council, and the squabble is now in the courts. The Dry Goods Merchants' Association are at the front, but it has leaked out that, although they have entered the plea calling for an injunction, that they are not providing the funds for law expenses. The wide-awake gas company, I have been assured on substantial authority, is the money-giant that is pushing the struggle. Moral—early-closing, no gas consumed.

The Trades and Labor Council of this city, at its meeting on Friday evening, June 1, passed a resolution in favor of the early-closing movement. They also requested the delegates from the various unions and assemblies to draw the attention of those bodies and pronounce their sympathy therefor.

At the meeting of the typographical union the following was unanimously carried:

Resolved, That this union heartily indorses the by-law now in force in this city re early closing, and that the members of this union will use all legitimate means in their power to make the early-closing movement a success.

The annual picnic and games resolution of the vice-president of the typographical union brought on the tip-toe of enthusiasm, and the following members were appointed the "gentlemen of arrangements:" John Armstrong, chairman; P. J. Griffin, secretary; W. J. Wilson, G. N. Parker, John J. Jeffers, G. Cloutier, and S. G. Dunlop, business pusher of THE INLAND PRINTER. The committee are hard at work, and intend to produce the most original programme and make the best arrangements for the comfort and pleasure of all who may honor them with their presence. It is intended that the picnic will take place early in July, and the printers and their friends, it is hoped, will be there *en masse*.

The following are our latest matrimonial events: Thomas McKenna, pressman, Rowsell & Hutchison's, Toronto, to Miss Moddison, daughter of Robert Moddison, of Brampton, at Hamilton, on April 23. T. H. Fitzpatrick to Miss Day. E. Gill to Miss Holgrave. The two last marriages took place on May 15, at the residence of Mr. Thomas Holgrave.

To all these and others on the tapis THE INLAND PRINTER offers most hearty congratulations and good wishes for future welfare of their several copartnerships.

The following is a copy of a notice posted in the establishment of W. J. Gage & Co., Toronto, who employ about 150 hands:

TO EMPLOYÉS.—Dr. Cotton, corner of Henry and College streets, having been engaged by the firm, all employés of this house are thereby entitled to gratuitous consultation and attendance.

YORK.

FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor:

BUENOS AIRES, April 1, 1888.

As usual, the same extreme tension exists in every printing office. Poor typos plagued with overtime find a difficulty in getting off, even for a few hours; work refused daily: customers told to go somewhere else with their jobs. However, in a month or two work may not be so taut.

This correspondence will be found very diversified. "From South America" would be a more appropriate heading, for it contains notes from almost every clime.

March 1 appeared from the office Venezuela 125-127, directed by E. Corti, an Italian, a morning sheet entitled *El Clavo*. As an inducement to take the *Nail*, a box of wax matches was given away with each copy during first few days of existence. Printing office is a small one. Marinoni "Indispensable"—which could very well be dispensed with for a better machine—employed. *El Clavo* is at present a poor affair; may last a few months. From same office emanates *Il Vessillo del Arte*, which, first seeing light Sunday, January 2, 1887, at Artes 118 (owned then as now by the Signor Corti), has been removed to Venezuela 125-127. This latter, a monthly, is well printed; it is devoted to music and the drama.

The marriage is announced of Luis Avaria Gonnet, who directs *El Censor*, the interesting blanket daily on calle Corrientes. It is to be

hoped he will keep his marriage vows much better than he does his most solemn business promises.

In addition to his newspaper directory of the west coast "La Prensa Chilena," Señor J. J. Larrain Zañartan, lawyer, of Valparaíso, has published another love study, "La Prensa y la Legislación," a copy of which is acknowledged. It is clearly printed, on common, sour-smelling paper, by the "Imprenta Cervantes," Bandera 73, Santiago de Chile.

Alberto Blancas and Arturo Lavalle (both quite young men) direct the new evening paper *El Globe* from Florida 155, where is located the *imprensa*. Managed with care, it is likely to have "come to stay." The whole typographical outfit is French, and the press also—from Alauzet: one of this maker's immense four-cylinder reactions, printing from 5,000 to 6,000 hourly. This is placed literally in the bowels of the earth; such is the value of space that a hole was deliberately dug deep under the composing-room floor, and the machine and steam engine plumped into it. 'Tis a fearful place. I tell you, there's no necessity for the compositors above using oil to keep their hair down.

The *Globe's* first number contained a long extract from a way-back copy of THE INLAND PRINTER, respecting the former Stiller & Laass printing concern, of calle San Martín, now the South American Bank Note Company, under the head of "Un Gran Establecimiento—la Casa de las señoras Stiller & Laass."

With the Argentine press, a really unfortunate fault is the habit of continually changing the style of type in which the leading title of the paper is composed. They are perpetually shifting the size of paper quite enough, and not infrequently diminishing or adding to the name of their sheet; and no sooner is the reader familiar with that greatest familiarity of a paper—its front-page head-line, always so distinguishable, so easily noticeable at a distance, and discoverable instantly among a group of others—than the series of stamp is altered, either from gothic to roman letters, or a plain face to an ornamented one, and vice versa. This seems a trifling matter, but it is very important. To select a fitting name for a paper, often gives much cause for extensive thought; weeks may elapse before a suitable appellation be decided on. And far better this cogitation than a title hastily chosen, only to be changed after the journal has existed a short time—a custom which can but serve to operate against the paper's interest. So with the choice of type in which the leading head-line shall be made. A distinctive class of letter, well decided on, should be adhered to as long as the paper exists.

From the West Indies come two interesting literary papers—*La Bibliografía*, "weekly of literature, varieties, notices, and announcements," owned by Clemente Sala, of O'Reilly 23, Habana, Cuba; and *Boletín de la Bibliografía*, "periodical devoted to mercantile advertisements," appearing fortnightly, owned by E. Bethencourt é hijos, printed at the "Imprenta de la Librería," Curazao (Hollish Antilles). Both consist of eight large pages, and the first mentioned is specially interesting.

El Mensajero, "review of economy, agricultural, mercantile and general interests," directed by Federico Henríquez-y-Carvajal; and *El Maestro*, "periodical of education, sciences, and letters," edited by Francisco Henríquez-y-Carvajal (brother of the before mentioned, probably), are two very readable fortnightlies from the little republic of Santo Domingo, located in the Caribbean Sea.

CHILEAN CUSTOM HOUSE REGULATIONS ON IMPORTED BOOKS AND PRINTING MATERIAL.—Books with tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl, ivory (or imitation) covers, or those which carry incrustations of gold or silver, or of gilt metal or silver-plated, and blank books with printed matter or without: such pay a duty of thirty-five per cent. Printed books are free; but engravings are charged thirty-six per cent. Type, ink, paper, machinery, molds for casting—in reality, all the elements of typographical, lithographing and stereotyping concerns—are free.—*La Prensa y la Legislación*, for J. Joaquín Larrain (Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Cervantes, Bandera 73).

Antonio Zinny, a native of Gibraltar, resident in this city at Córdoba 1315, has been authorized by the government to make up a complete collection of existing newspapers and periodicals in the Argentine Republic for exposition at the big 1889 show. He is an authority upon the press of the Plata states.

The state printing office of the government of the province of Buenos Aires is in the pretty little town of San Martín, thirteen miles from the

federal capital. All the material is French, and was bought at a heavy price, the people being charged double the tariff that a private party would have had to pay. But, then the citizens paid the money; so what of it? "La Escuela de Artes y Oficios de la Provincia," as this institution is called, turns out excellent work.

The Mackeen and Maclean combination are happily set up in their mammoth concern, corner of calles San Martín and Piedad. The structure cost \$60,000. It is lighted throughout by electricity, generated by the same steam engine driving the thick forest of machinery. The personnel has been largely augmented; and in the departments work of a most important nature—as the manufacture of bank notes—is enacted.

Even the newcomers from France have a paper specially run for their welfare. *L'Immigrant*, "organ of the society of protection to the French emigrants," is two years old, appears once a month, is distributed gratis (consists of eight pages), and has office at passage Argentino, on calle Cangallo, this city.

During a residence of two and a half years in this republic, I have made a collection of some hundreds of the most important newspapers and periodicals of Latin America. There they are, piled up on a shelf, all in alphabetical order, a monument to—what? Like gatherings of stamps, beetles, china, etc., they will, I expect, ultimately drift into the common rut of separation and nothingness.

As an instance of the extremely slow and dissatisfactory conveyance of mails between North America and the River Plata—sometimes occupying over three months—the following may be mentioned: I frequently see in European journals extracts from this correspondence fully a month before being able to read the original in the Chicago journal. Thus it is that four or five weeks before receipt of THE INLAND PRINTER, I have generally already read the letter in a score of distorted, tagless forms.

Indulging in a flying visit—arriving in the morning and departing at night, traveling either way through and during the dark hours—to Rosario just before quitting the River Plata republic, the printing trade there was ascertained to be in a literally booming state. Hard work, long hours, eternal overtime—that's the go. *La Capital* (Córdoba 187-197) contemplate erecting a magnificent printing establishment. The proprietor of this representative provincial newspaper, Ovidio Lagos, speaks in terms of highest praise of American printing machinery and type, although there's little enough of it in this city, nearly two hundred miles north of Buenos Aires.

Making tracks for the fine new office (fully and excellently equipped) of *La Época*, at Córdoba 235-237, some very pleasant moments were passed with the distinguished and talented rising young journalist (aged only twenty-four), a native of the province, David Peña. His paper is getting on, though such an infant—having but two months. It bears the impression of having come to stay—to be ere long one of the leading and most flourishing journals in the republic. *Esto perpetua!* Peña, an admirer of institutions and affairs North American, seeks a well-written fortnightly correspondence upon general topics from and relating to the United States (in Spanish, of course). "I would willingly," he said, "pay \$40 per column"—and his paper is a blanket sheet. Treat direct with the editor, ye correspondents hankering after such a post. *La Época* office can turn out any and every variety of work. Its photo process department is extensive, and replete with modern inventions.

El Progreso, "organ of the liberal party," of Colombio 40, Cochabamba, republic of Bolivia, announces, in the issue of February 1 to hand, that, having laid in the requisite material—from North America, it is evident—its printing office can now execute every description of typography and lithography, from newspapers to visiting cards, and large maps to autographs. "For the execution of which we have a varied assortment of letters, an autographic press, and excellent operatives. All correspondence to be addressed to the administrator, whose postal address is Casilla 31 del correo."

Some satirical "scorchers" of Cochabamba (and what South American republic is minus them?): *El Padre Navajas*, *El Tunari* and *El Mosquito*.

Now the Argentina has an association of the press, with *locale* at San Martín 444. It has just formed, and the papers have choked their

readers with any amount of the details of an organization for which they cared not a jot. This press association made quite a wonderful growth (considering the indolence generally displayed by South Americans in such affairs) since the first promulgation; it has nominated a select and influential directory. *La Nacion* director, B. Mitre-y-Vedia standing as president.

Both with immense, yet graceful, script-type title lines, two more dailies have appeared in the provinces. In La Plata, capital of the province of Buenos Aires, *El Fiscal* shows up again, terming its second advent as *la segunda época*. Chiefly advertisement. No names of staff are given; but it has a responsible printer. Every evening sees it published at the administration—calle 4 y 50. Other is *El Derecho*, "organ of general interests," a capitally turned out blanket sheet. Editor and proprietor is Emilio Leal, who observes that regularly every morning his newspaper is expedited from the steam printing works at Lavalle 11-13, city of Mendoza.

Mendoza has its typographical union; but far, far away in the interval its members knew little of the trade in the outside world. What a treat it would be to them to see on their meeting or reading room table some of the sumptuous printing trade journals of the United States and Europe.

The electrotyping, stereotyping, zincographing, etc., concern of Guillermo Way & Co., of San Martin 305 (this city), require services of a thoroughly practical working hand on their premises, who is well up in electrotyping and steel and brass facing. To a steady, reliable craftsman, possessing a first-class knowledge of his trade, good wages would be paid. There would be constant work, and good prospects. Negotiate, firstly, by letter to the firm at address stated.

El Microbio, "weekly periodical dedicated to the beautiful sex," emanates from Córdoba 222. Director, Carlos J. Tagliabue (son); secretary, Ernesto F. Celiz; editor, Alberto P. Goriarán; administrator, Antonio T. Revello; printer—Oh, but hang it! Such are the designations of various conceited young men who have started this poor little four-pager.

A VERY TRIFLING SUGGESTION TO TYPEFOUNDERS.—What printer has not been "fogged" over the italic *a* and *æ*? When composing the words *atheneum* or *phæbus*, what typo has not fudged and scored his eyes to see whether he has the correct diphthong. Being so much alike, in some houses these particular logotypes are mixed and used indiscriminately. But this is not nice. Would some obliging typefounder remedy this fault by placing a line across middle of *a* in *æ*?

Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung is the appellation of a weekly financial journal in the German language, appearing March 10. It consists of eight pages, and is creditably printed from new type. Schneider & Fessel, natives of the Vaterland, run the new venture.

From Lavalle 982 (printing office of Lench & Ramos) comes number two of the beautifully neat "monthly review, dedicated to the study and propagation of the graphic arts," *La Tipografía Argentina*. Although at the moment having no agents in London, it announces the following places in the exterior where the journal may be obtained: Ronda-de-Atocha 15, Madrid (José María Sardá), faubourg Montmartre 33, Paris (G. Marichal); piazza Colonna, Rome (E. Perino); and 21-29 Ann street, New York (R. Vereas); in addition to which, agencies have been established in various parts of South America. *La Tipografía Argentina* augurs well; getting very interesting.

The "Tipografía de Auxilios Mútuos" Society (founded April 15, 1855) of Lima, Perú Republic, are now publishing a fortnightly eight-page paper, neatly gotten up, called *La Prensa*. On title page, these words are scrolled above a portrait of Gutenberg, and the emblematic hand-press, type-case, chase, etc. José Ramon Sanchez is director of the above named printers' union, and Carlos J. Bachmann secretary. The postal direction is apartado 278 del correo.

VALEDICTORY.

In now bringing to a conclusion what for over two years has been a most extensive correspondence from the South American republics, I would say a few farewell words. My honest endeavor throughout has been to foster closer commercial relations between the continents north and south—to bring producer and consumer directly together. Of the Plata and neighboring states readers will have, through these letters, ascertained much. Never before in the history of trade journalism has

a paper done so much—and that successfully—to open up a vast continent, an extent of territory larger (excluding Brazil) than the United States, than the one in which these lines appear.

WALTER LODIA.—A principios del próximo mes partirá para Nueva York el joven corresponsal de la prensa Norte-Americana el señor Walter Lodia. Efectuará un largo viaje de varios meses por las ciudades principales de los Estados-Unidos, debiendo regresar á fines del corriente año á la América española. Sus diversos asuntos quedan á cargo de su hermano, el señor Frank W. N. Lodia.—*Papers of 18th and 19th ult.*

Now for 6,000 miles of ocean traveling, a rapid run through South-western Europe, and thence to the States. Farewell, historical Buenos Aires!—adios, great silver river! Good bye, reader; thanks for your company. *Hasta luego!* Yours sincerely, WALTER LODIA.

THE WAX PROCESS OF ENGRAVING.

As the utility of the wax process will be more readily understood from a description of the method of producing the plates, we give below an outline of the general features of the process, written for THE INLAND PRINTER by Geo. H. Benedict, Chicago:

On a thin metal plate, with a polished and even surface, is spread an even layer of wax composition. A tracing or photograph of the object to be engraved is then made on the wax. The lines and shading are next cut through the wax to the surface of the plate with tools of various sizes, in exact imitation of the copy. If the object be a map or a diagram, with lettering, the words, letters or figures are set up in type, and pressed, word by word, into the wax to the surface of the plate. The work is then compared with the copy, and, if incorrect, is made right by melting the wax over the words or lines, thoroughly obliterating them, and recutting the lines or pressing the words into their proper places. The open places between the lines and words are then built up by flowing on more wax, to give relief to the printing plate, which is produced from the engraving by the ordinary electrotyping process.

From this description it will be seen that every line or word must necessarily be clear and sharp to produce a perfect printing surface.

HOW TO KEEP FIRE BUCKETS FULL.

The *American Architect* mentions a device of some value for promoting the efficiency of that simple fire extinguishing apparatus, a pail of water. According to insurance statistics, more fires are put out by water pails than by all other appliances put together, and they ought to be always within reach. In point of fact, however, although the pails are generally provided abundantly, the water is very apt to be wanting, and even if kept full the pails are often borrowed and not returned, so that when most needed they are of no avail.

A common way of meeting this difficulty is to use pails with round or conical bottoms which will not stand on a floor, and are, therefore, not likely to be borrowed; but this formation seriously diminishes the value of the pail as a fire extinguisher, since a man with two of them in his hands, arriving at the scene of action, cannot use either without setting the other on the floor and losing all its contents.

As an improvement on this a mill manager who had found it difficult to keep the fire pails filled and in order, recently fitted up the hooks carrying the pails with pieces of spring steel strong enough to lift the pail when nearly empty, but not strong enough to lift a full pail. Just over each spring, in such a position as to be out of the way of the handle of the pail, was set a metal point connected with a wire from an open circuit battery. So long as the pails were full, their weight, when hung on the hooks, kept the spring down, but as soon as one was removed or lost a considerable portion of its contents by evaporation the spring on its hook would rise, coming in contact with the metal point, thus closing the battery circuit and ringing a bell in the manager's office, at the same time showing on an annunciator where the trouble was. As the bell continued to ring until the weight of the delinquent pail was restored it was impossible to disregard the summons, and the ingenious manager found no more reason to complain of the condition of his fire buckets.

MELBOURNE, Australia, which has a population of about 125,000, possesses only one evening newspaper, the *Herald*.

HON. JOHN H. OBERLY.

John H. Oberly was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on December 6, 1837. He came of German ancestry on his father's side and Irish extraction on his mother's. His forefathers, on both the paternal and maternal side, emigrated to America long before the Revolutionary War, and each was honorably and patriotically represented in the struggle for independence. Mr. Oberly's early years were spent at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and in its vicinity. His educational advantages were limited to the common school and the country academy. At sixteen he entered the office of the *Republican* newspaper, at Wooster, Ohio, in which he remained a year and a half. His parents removing to Memphis, Tennessee, he went with them and became an apprentice of David O. Dooley in a job printing office at that city. He finished his trade and became a journeyman printer on January 1, 1856. Soon after this he returned to Wooster, Ohio, where he worked for two years in the office in which he began his trade. Then for one year he read law in the office of Jeffries & Parsons, of Wooster, when circumstances of a domestic nature compelled him to return to Memphis and abandon his intention of becoming a lawyer. Not long after his return he accepted the foremanship of the *Bulletin* job printing office, and subsequently became part proprietor of it. In 1859 he was elected consecutively secretary and president of the Memphis Typographical Union, and in 1860 was sent as a delegate to the National Typographical Union at Nashville, Tennessee. At this meeting he made an address on the death of two well-known members of the Memphis union, former members of the National union, which address elicited much favorable comment, and he otherwise took an active part in the deliberations of the union. In 1861 the war came on. Mr. Oberly's political sentiments rendered him unpopular with the secession element of Memphis, and in May he was notified by a vigilance committee that he must leave the city and return to the North. He returned to Wooster, Ohio, and engaged in the publication of a newspaper. In 1864 he sold his paper, and in March, 1865, became editor of the Cairo (Illinois) *Democrat*. In 1866 he represented the Cairo union in the National union at Chicago. At this session he was elected president of that body, and was reelected at the Memphis session, held in 1867, at which session he submitted a constitution for the National Union, a uniform constitution for the subordinate unions, and a fund law. These measures contemplated a complete reorganization of the typographical union system, and the fund law had for its object the accumulation of money for the support of unions during strikes. After a discussion of several days, in which President Oberly took an active part, all these measures were adopted by decided

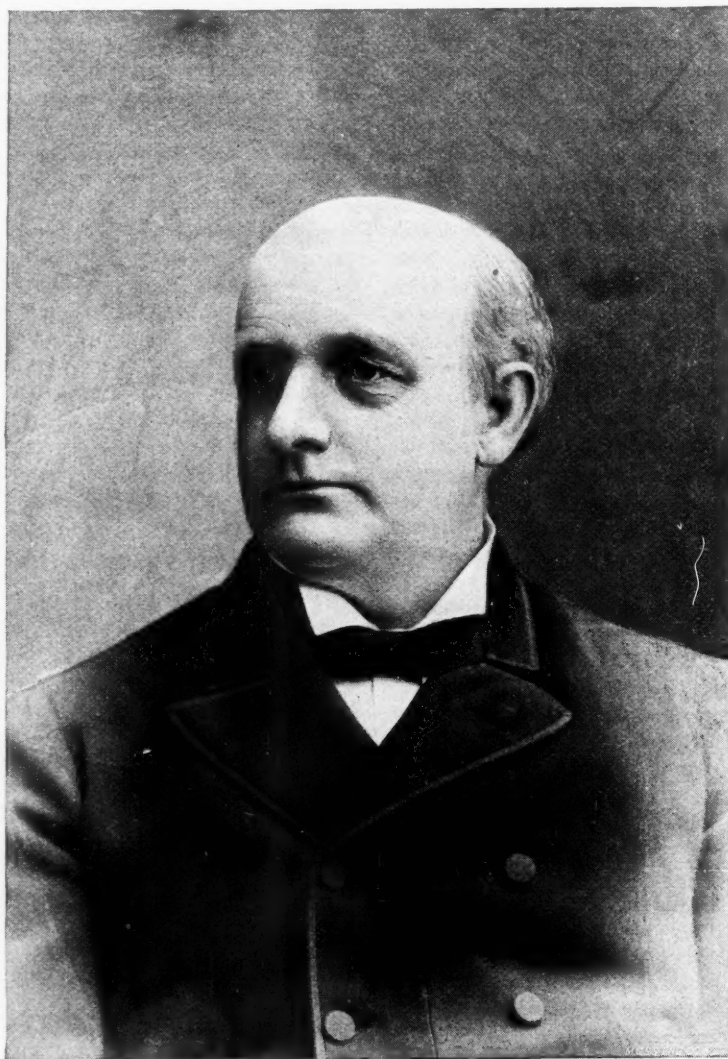
majorities. During the ensuing year they were the subjects of heated and acrimonious discussion in every union of the United States and Canada. President Oberly was denounced by resolution, and by editorials and communications published in the journals of the craft, as a dictator and usurper, and at the 1868 session of the National body, held at Washington, the instruments were again considered, and the conclusion arrived at that they had been irregularly adopted. By the National constitution submitted by Mr. Oberly the name of the union was changed from the National to the International Typographical Union, and by this name it has been known ever since. Since the Washington session of 1868, features of Mr. Oberly's uniform constitution for subordinates and of his fund law have from time to time been adopted by the union, and there are indications that the plan of organization suggested by him in

1867 will eventually be adopted for the purpose of giving renewed vitality and additional strength to the union organization of printers.

Although he has many years since graduated from the rank of a practical printer, Mr. Oberly has always retained a most lively interest in everything relating to the welfare of the craft. He was the first and probably the only proprietor of a printing office in Illinois who observed the provisions of the eight-hour law of that state in conducting his business, and this he continued to do until his employes voluntarily declined, on the ground that no other employer obeyed the law, to longer take advantage of it at his expense.

Mr. Oberly has served the public in several capacities. He has been mayor of Cairo, a member of the legislature of Illinois, member of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of the state, Superintendent of Indian Schools, and is now United States Civil Service Commissioner, and we simply repeat what any *intelligent* citizen of the United States acquainted with his career knows, when we state that

he has reflected credit on every position that he has held and that no public official is deservedly held in higher esteem. Mr. Oberly is an honor to the craft with which he has so long been identified, and numbers his friends by the thousand in every state in the Union.



FROM an interesting statistical summary it appears that at Leipzig printing finds employment for 34,172 workmen, 10 rotary machines, 527 typographic machines, and 194 litho machines, a hundred treadle machines, and a thousand accessory machines. The quantity of paper used is estimated at twenty-eight million kilos per annum. It further appears that there are 87 printers employing less than 50 workmen, 11 from 50 to 100, 13 from 100 to 200, 1 from 200 to 300, 3 from 300 to 400, 2 from 400 to 500, and three offices exceed this number; the largest of these is the establishment Klinkhardt.

GIANTS OF VOCABULARY.

The longest English word yet discovered is that found by a Boston physician in a medical journal, the word being the chemical terminology for cocaine — Methylbenzomethoxyethyltetrahydropyridinecarboxylate. There are fifty-two letters in the word. The next longest words known are: Anthropomorphitamismicaliation, thirty-two letters; phiscynos-cophagraphicalities, thirty letters; dynsmorphosteopalinklaster (an instrument used for breaking the ossified callous of a falsely united fracture), twenty-six letters; methylethyephynlammonium, twenty-five letters, and dioxymethylarthaquinone (an old name for chrysophanic acid), twenty-four letters. Besides such giants of vocabulary as these the tremendous German compounds almost sink into insignificance.

COMPOSING-ROOM SLANG.

The responsibility of the intelligent compositor has never been fairly estimated. This may in part be due to the fact that the compositor as well as the intelligence represents an uncertain quantity, and one which it is not safe to generalize upon. Compositors are like women, "kittle cattle to shoe," and as they have a full share of human nature in their own composition, they are easily inclined to resent too close scrutiny into their manners and customs. Disgusted reporters and disgruntled editors have been heard to speak forcibly in connection with the mention of the compositor, and that gentleman is not only generally able but perfectly willing to reciprocate as far as the censure on the "alleged brainery" of a newspaper is concerned. The chances are that while the reporter is venting his wrath on the compositor, the latter is explaining to sympathetic companions the proofs of an uncontroverted assertion, that "this paper" (it does not matter which) has by all odds a greater number of brainless idiots on the staff than any on which he ever held a frame.

But why "held a frame"? Ordinary people would have been satisfied to say "held a situation," but the "comp" (I may as well use his own vernacular) has no more notion of reducing his language to the comprehension of the outside world than he has of believing that the "brainery" (the editorial room) has any brains in it. It is the same fine critical sense that impels him to use the term "dump" as the equivalent for "bank," whereon the "matter," or type, is deposited previous to the first proof being taken, because having a profound conviction that the matter is rubbish, a "dump" is the proper place for it.

The slang of the composing room, like slang nearly everywhere, and under all circumstances, generally means the application of a peculiarly pat term, in place of the one which necessary repetition has made tiresome and therefore offensive. Take, for instance, "fat," which, as everyone knows, means something good, or "rich," or valuable; even "fat," however appreciated in itself by the compositor, has become a "chestnut," and the "i. c." relieves his mind by varying the term into "grease" or "ile."

Why the compositor's "stick" received that name has never been satisfactorily settled, though several learned authorities have discussed the matter. The every-day compositor as often calls it "a pan," and the new slang term is certainly as apt as the old one.

Much of the slang of the composing room is in the nature of abbreviation. The comp sets an "ad," and also an example of brevity by substituting the simple syllable for the formidable word "advertisement." He will "bump" such an ad out with "slugs" with considerable satisfaction, and delight in "stud-horse" type as a means of making it "fat." He will end his "take" or portion of copy, with a "break" or a "par." Very rarely does he condescend to end a paragraph, and he "makes even," i. e., ends his "take" at the end of a line, with far less satisfaction than would be guessed from his term of "coming out flush."

It is in the art of pleasing his companions and making their lives cheerful that the comp's slang reaches a height of verbal grandeur. The unfortunate typesetter who has a bad proof is a "blacksmith," or "horse-shoer," or "shoemaker," though "cobbler" would be infinitely better than the last term. It is common, therefore, to hear flying across the "frames" a preliminary injunction to some unfortunate "stamp-stacker" (typesetter) to set his "forge fire going," be ready with his sledge and anvil, and be prepared to "pound;" or it may be the sympathetic suggestion is made that, with the aid of a sponge, he "might

succeed in saving a line." If the playful fancy of the assailant dallies with the "shoemaker" figure, one can hear the helpful and hopeful suggestion that the job is only one of new heeling and soleing, with a pair of uppers to put on, and the necessity of vamping and welting. Perhaps the most telling hit, however, is to have a delegation bear the proof around and escort the galley-bearer to the delinquent's frame, with the suggestion that the crowd of errors constitute a mob, and they have come to read the riot act. Still again, the information is given by the "correct man" that the unfortunate might bring his "hod" (stick) for the purpose of making a line good.

It would take too much space to follow closely the thousand and one terms which custom, or wit, or sarcasm have brought into use in the composing room. Incidentally it may be noted that the "chapel," or association of compositors, is a term of much historical significance. The first printing done in the English language by Caxton was in the chapel at Westminster, where he, Wynken de Worde, and others produced "Ye Booke of Chesse." The English term "father" of the chapel, or president, has been changed here to the less significant "chairman," a protest, it is fair to suppose, against the undemocratic idea of bestowing rank on a brother typo; or did some bright compositor happen to read the Bible, and determine to obey the injunction to "call no man father?" The last idea is too unreasonable for ready belief. By the way, it may be mentioned just here that the intelligent compositor deprecates ignorance of the Scriptures. One of them recently met the inquiry, "Who is the author of

'God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform,'"

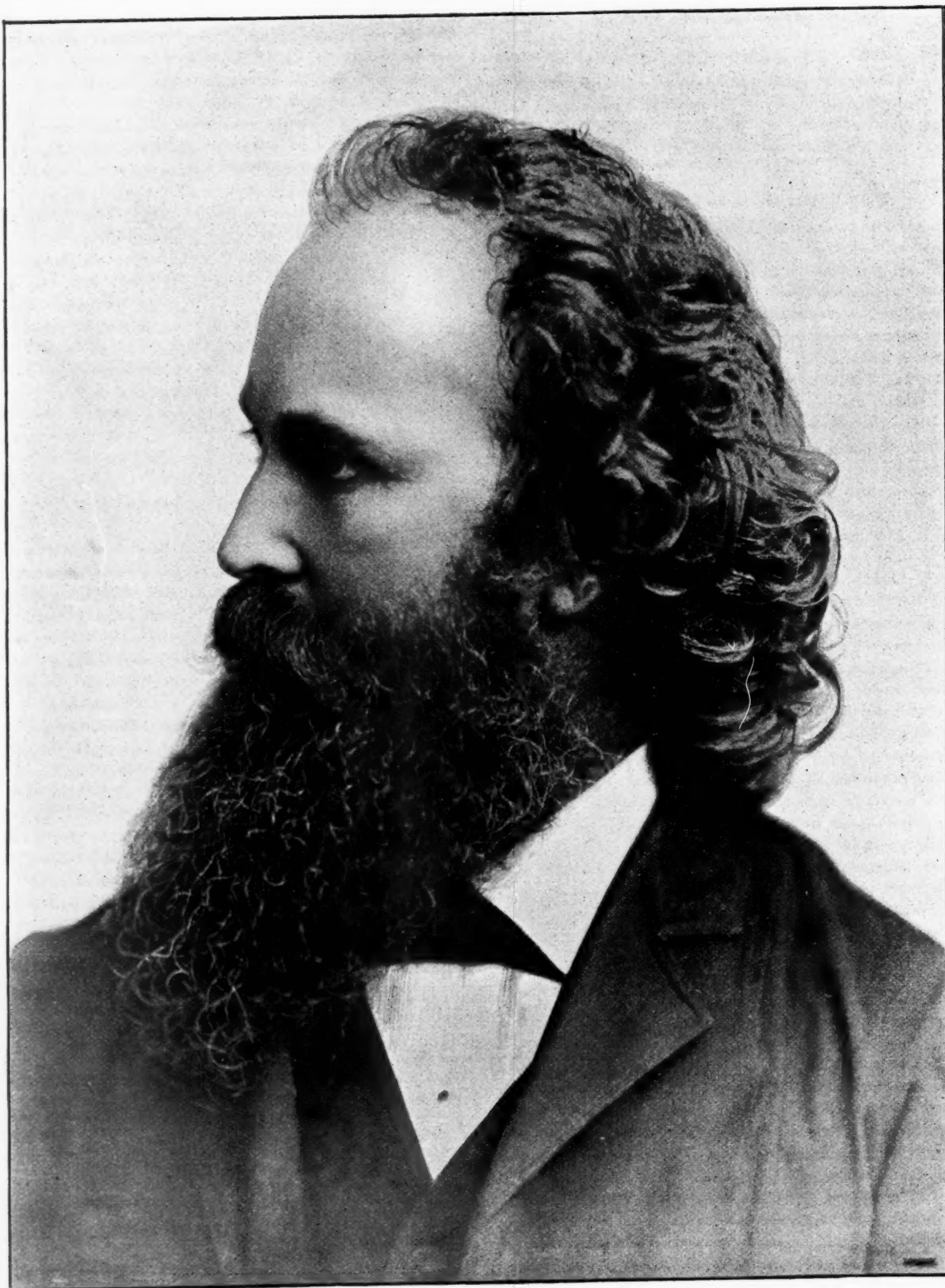
with the indignant recommendation that the inquirer read his Bible occasionally.

There is a deep-seated prejudice in human nature against unnecessary or unproductive work. It is like the works of supererogation condemned by one of the Thirty-nine Articles. Therefore, as compositors have some feelings akin to ordinary human beings, they detest the "horse" or "bogus" copy, which is given out to keep the compositors going when "live" copy is short. The rules of the trade require that after work has begun on a morning paper, time spent in waiting for copy shall be paid for. For many reasons it is not considered best to have too much "waiting" time, which interferes with discipline, demoralizes the comp, and shows an ugly amount of unprofitable time as a charge of the composing room. So "bogus" or "horse" copy is given out; and as the average compositor hates it as the devil is supposed to hate holy water, he does his best to get the best of it. Sometimes he out-boguses the "bogus," and as the matter is not ordinarily read by the proofreader, but simply printed in proof form, and "killed," the lively compositor gets his revenge by ignoring his copy. Here is a specimen of "horse" actually set up in the office of a Boston daily newspaper by a lively wit, who took particular care not to exert himself by reaching for capital letters, and was especially glad to leave out the inverted commas or "quotes." His "take" is given *literatim* from his proof:

and a way out of these difficulties the play will try to do it from them which that tangled lives which hamper peck's bad boy in a tin box across the continent, where the wild west in charge of m'liss will give way to texas jack and hazel kirke will marry a tin soldier. The banker's daughter married the count of monte cristo in siberia, and the babes in the woods were lost in london, where uncle tom's cabin was played under the gas light. The black huzzar killed jack shepard and young mrs winthrop wept over the graves of our boys. Miss multon took passage on the lyon's mail and the earl won a mighty dollar from colonel sellers. Nordeck was on hand, however, and soon overtook a false friend in sam'l of posen's palace car. Evangeline had fun on the bristol and chesney wold got lost in london and went to bed with her stockings on her head and idontgiveadam how soon gn is in so that i can skirmish for a ¼ and walk up. Whoever distributes this will kick, but I don't care—so there.

Perhaps it is necessary to mention that the "gn" means "good night." Some people will appreciate the frank confession of the thirsty soul who announces his intention of "skirmishing for a quarter."—*Geo. B. Perry, in The Writer.*

In the absence of plumbago, those who are annoyed by a creaking hinge on a door may be glad to know that by rubbing the end of a common lead pencil upon the offending part it will immediately be reduced to absolute silence. Blacklead is one of the best lubricators known.—*Scientific American.*



MERRITT GALLY. -

MERRITT GALLY.

INVENTOR OF THE NEW UNIVERSAL PRESS.

MERRITT GALLY, whose likeness appears on the preceding page of this number, was born in Western New York, August 15, 1838. His father, a Presbyterian clergyman, settled in Rochester in 1839, and died in 1844, leaving his son Merritt, at the age of six, to seek his own education and fortune. At the age of eleven, the lad was apprenticed to learn the printing business. He had very early shown a taste for art and mechanics, but having no opportunity to become an artist or mechanical engineer, the machinery of the printing office and the execution of artistic printing provided some opportunity for the development of his talents. Having a natural fondness for drawing, he was greatly interested in examining the work of the engravers who came into the office to take proofs of cuts, and, learning the forms of their tools, procured some small worn-out files from a carpenter shop, and in the night, after working hours, made on a grindstone a set of tools, with which, without instruction, he was soon able to do the engraving of the office, and thus earn money for procuring books. After learning his trade as a printer, he spent a year with his stepfather, a master mechanic, from whom he learned many things in mechanical engineering, and, before he was sixteen, built his first printing press, with which he soon after went into business in partnership with an older brother, printing a paper and doing a general business in job printing and engraving. After spending two years in this position, believing that a more liberal education added to his practical ability would greatly increase his usefulness, but not wishing to embarrass his brother's business by taking from it anything he himself had accumulated, he took only his engraving tools in his pocket, and started on his preparation for college. From this time his hours not spent in study were mostly given to engraving, mechanical drawing, designing and portraiture, the remuneration for which paid his way. The engraving tools with which he had made the hours of his earlier boyhood pleasant, were now his best friends to help him in the severest effort of his life. In painting he did not claim to be more than an amateur, as he had never studied with a master, but many of his works were highly commended. The most remarkable were portraits painted, from memory, of persons who had died, leaving no picture from which to copy. He entered college in 1859, was graduated at the University of Rochester in 1863, and afterward at the Theological Seminary of Auburn in 1866, having preached almost regularly for two years before leaving the seminary. He was then ordained as minister by the Presbytery of Lyons. He labored with marked success as preacher and pastor for three years, when a severe bronchial affection compelled him to retire from the pulpit. Turning again to art and mechanics, and believing that artistic printing demanded better machinery for its execution, he invented the "Universal Printing Press" in 1869. In the establishment of the manufactory for building these presses, he invented and made a large number of special tools and machines for making the presses throughout perfectly interchangeable in their parts, and for a number of years personally superintended the manufacture. The press soon became extensively used throughout the world and highly esteemed, especially for fine wood-cut work, color printing, requiring fine ink distribution and close register, and for heavy stamping and embossing. This high compliment to his ability as an inventor and mechanical engineer encouraged him to other efforts, and in 1873 the United States Government issued to him a number of patents for important inventions in electric and telegraphic apparatus, among which was the combination with a single telegraphic line of more than two instruments simultaneously employed without conflict of their messages. This was the first success beyond the duplex telegraph. From 1873 until 1877, his patents multiplied until he was considered as firmly fixed in the field of invention, improvements in his "Universal Press" and other printing machinery consuming a considerable portion of his time and study.

Among his scientific inventions is a device, patented in February, 1873, for converting, in machinery, variable into invariable velocity without affecting the source of power. This was the first known

apparatus for producing absolute chronometric movement in machinery driven by ordinary variable power. Between 1876 and 1879, seeing that an effort was being made to introduce into the United States a large number of instruments for the production of automatic music, and believing that an ordinary automatic musical instrument, having no expression, would be rather an injury than a benefit to the people, he invented self-playing instruments for the automatic production of organ and piano music, which would not only render automatically the notes, but also the *expression* of music, rendering the works of the best masters with artistic effect. The results of his efforts in this direction were first made known to the public in the *Scientific American* of May, 1879; afterward in *Appleton's Cyclopaedia*, the Annual, 1885, Vol. X; since which time his self playing instruments, especially the "Orchestrone," have been largely distributed.

His field of invention has been chiefly in printing presses, embossing presses, machinery for producing letterpress forms without the use of movable types, stereotyping machinery, telegraphic apparatus, electrical instruments, philosophical apparatus, and musical instruments. Besides many foreign patents, nearly five hundred patent claims have been granted by the United States for his devices, covered by over fifty complete patents. Many of his inventions are in extensive use, and have become well known in all parts of the civilized world.

Mr. Gally is still, as he has been for many years, the proprietor of the "Universal Printing Press" business, in which he is personally engaged at 95 Nassau street, New York, his new and finely equipped office and showroom greatly contrasting with his old quarters in Spruce street, and in keeping with the progressive spirit of the man. About a year ago he removed entirely his manufactory from the Colt's Company, at Hartford, and during this time he established a new and large manufactory, exclusively for the making of his presses, nearer the city of New York, at Newark, N. J. In order to secure greater accuracy and perfection of work than could be possible with old facilities, the new factory has been fitted up with entirely new machinery of the latest improved style. Entirely new patterns and elaborate special tools and machines have been constructed for the work, many of which are probably the finest and most accurate ever used for the production of printing machinery. Here may also be seen experienced and expert workmen who have for years been engaged in the manufacture of printing presses, thus coupling the best experience with the improved machinery. This factory is entirely employed on Mr. Gally's "New Universal," containing his new patents and latest improvements, which so far surpasses the "Universal" of a year ago that it will supersede it at once and give to his business a new lease of life against all competition.

During the delay which was consequent on the establishment of a new factory, some of the patents of the old press were running out, and it is not at all wonderful that the former manufacturers and others, anxiously waiting to adopt the old devices for their own benefit, rushed into the market with goods, even using the name "Universal" to secure the trade; but the opening of the new factory and appearance at the front of the inventor and proprietor with his "New Universal," so wonderfully improved, strengthened and simplified, must certainly deal such a blow at his antagonists, that if they do not take it as a rebuke, must at least feel it as a telling fact; as is already evinced by the truth that although his presses are coming out of the new factory in considerable quantities, they are immediately taken by printers and dealers, while those who cannot be immediately supplied are willing to wait their turn on the increasing list of orders rather than buy any other machine.

In all his inventions, Mr. Gally's greatest interest seems to have been in those which have been made for the benefit of the "Craft" of which he was so early in life a member, and in the interests of whom he has always been a zealous laborer. Well known as he is by so many of the "Fraternity" all over the world, we have not only believed that a sketch of his life would be interesting to our readers, but as he is "one of us," as a craft, and as a distinguished inventor belongs to us, his name and portrait should take a place in our history as one of those we have "chosen to honor."

In our next we shall give an illustrated description of Mr. Gally's "New Universal," press.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

"ODD" SORTS.

BY W. T. WELCH, SAN FRANCISCO.

"Shaded" letters—Mourning epistles.
 The "dead letter" office—The pi box.
 "Time hands"—The hands on a clock.
 "Types of beauty"—Ornamental letters.
 The "sweets" of office—(municipal) "rolls."
 Fee'd boys—Lads who have received *douceurs*.
 Query—Can a hat box be termed a "cap" case?
 "Rough on rats"—Twenty-five cents a thousand.
 Notice to careless jobbing hands—"Keep off the borders."
 Dandy comps who are always in fashion may be said to strictly "follow copy."

The "break" mostly looked forward to by the weary night comp—The break o' day.

Every comp likes "good measure." This is why he always requests the bartender to fill it to the brim.

Married printers should tread the backyard gingerly on washing days in order to avoid "head lines."

It would tax the ingenuity of the most rabid teetotaler in the trade to extract water out of the "springs" of a chase.

Query—Can a tradesman guilty of unfair practices, and who has served a jail sentence, be termed a "quad rat?"

You can tell by the expression of his face whether the printer who has been angling has had a "good take" or not.

A waggish comp of our acquaintance terms the ornamental hats used by lovely damsels in springtime "display heads."

The conundrum, "How to get fat," still nonpluses the comps employed on piecework in the average jobbing office.

Fast night comps who unduly waste their nervous energy should paste the motto, "It's the pace that kills," over their frames.

"Nonpareil cast on a pica body," was the remark of a printer on seeing a man of large physical proportions with a small head.

Machinists are recommended to keep the "doctor" in good health, and he will "come down" handsomely with a "good spread."

The careless pressman would make a good defendant in civil cases, inasmuch as he could generally manage a convenient "set off."

As an example of the hypocrisy prevalent in the trade, it may be stated that some of the most irreligious comps regularly "go to chapel."

Hercules is said to have been a giant in form. The "embryo" printers of his time probably called him "Roman fat face" in derision.

It will no doubt surprise piece hands with a failing for exaggeration to know that John Bright is the most celebrated "peace hand" on record.

It need hardly be stated that the comp who "wished the copy had a greater tendency toward *embonpoint*," was employed on a religious weekly.

We never heard of a donkey being used to spread out ink with, but there is not the slightest doubt that (if healthy) he would make an A 1 "brayer."

It is said that amatory lady comps greatly deplore the introduction of machinery in the printing trade. This is because they are so fond of "presses."

When the irritable night comp gets hold of a "take" of lean stock report copy, he is as certain to get his "wool off" as a fat sheep at shearing time.

It must be very reassuring to the ambitious apprentice to know that the most distinguished travelers the world has ever seen have been "journey men."

We know many funny youngsters employed in the printing trade, but none of them have been funny enough to term a "sortie" with paste a "paste brush."

"What would you do if a letter-founder assaulted you?" we were asked the other day. "Give him a punch," we replied. (The questioner made off.)

The majority of casual hands are the victims of an unjustifiable aversion on the part of many of their compatriots permanently employed. Nevertheless, when the former happen to be dismissed after "throwing

in matter," detractors "take up their cases" readily enough, especially if they happen to be full ones.

The improvident comp is frequently "at pa" (for money). When out of parents he turns to his "uncle" who displays more than maternal "interest" in him.

It is a mistake to suppose that comps as a rule are poor men. Most of them "drive out" occasionally, and the pressman who has not a "carriage" is a rarity.

It will no doubt come as a surprise to aeronauts to know that nearly every large printing office has "flying machines" which successfully do the work allotted them.

The young orphan printer who was interrogated as to his motive in molding a mud effigy with some resemblance to a human figure, said he was "making a new pa."

Comps of a scientific turn of mind should not enter into an animated argument about mind and matter when "dissing," as the "matter" is apt to end in a "squabble."

A concise printer, employed on the *Necropolis Gazette*, says that when any of his hens "distribute" more eggs than usual, he refers to the occurrence as an "over lay."

The "little cherubs" (?) who "sit up aloft" in some offices to take the sheets from the cylinder as they are printed, are usually "fly boys" in the vulgar acceptance of the term.

In answer to an inquiring apprentice we have to state that giving a pressman a bottle of rum will no doubt lead him to initiate the curious into the technicality of a "long pull."

Comps who prowls about the large cities, "waiting for something to turn up," should seek the country newspaper offices, where the esculent and prodigious "turnip" is usually to be found.

As an instance of the peculiar properties of alcohol in fuddling the brain, it may be mentioned that the average printer invariably mistakes the nearest saloon for a "fount," when he wishes to slake his thirst.

The stone hand who joined the police force, and was observed in pursuit of a female transgressor of the laws, casually remarked that he had frequently "dressed a chase," but on this occasion he was "chasing a dress."

Some people are continually affirming that "Old Nick" is not so ebonized as he is painted. This, however, does not refer to the "printer's devil," who, in office hours at any rate, is generally as black as ink can make him.

The comp who refused to set up a description of an old-fashioned vehicle because there was only one "break" in it, is likely to blossom forth as a humorist, as soon as he can get enough money and influence together to secure a publisher.

Senior comps who make a practice of masticating tobacco should not, on any account, present fugitive pieces of "the weed" to their subordinates. Notwithstanding a famous assertion to the contrary, we maintain that it is neither moral nor politic to "give the 'devil' his 'chew.'"

There are three lakes in Sweden, the names of which accurately describe the preliminary stages of newspaper inception—"Wean her," "wet her" and "mail her" (Wener, Wetter, Macler)—allowing, of course, the usual "poet's license" to speak of a newspaper in the feminine gender.

Master printers, although not necessarily of a nautical turn of mind, have to pay many "docque dues"; and further, with regard to this matter it may be said that "doc Jews" are those avaricious comps whose arithmetical calculations are invariably at variance with those of the person appointed to look over the weekly bills.

Some comps take such an unflagging interest in their work that they habitually forget to "flag" their matter. This, however, relates to piece hands. The more phlegmatic weekly wage man makes as much ceremony and loses as much time over the operation as if he were planting the stars and stripes on a newly-annexed island.

The athletic janitor of a certain city establishment has created a great sensation in religious circles by asserting his ability to "cast out devils," and offering to give practical proofs of his powers to a committee of gentlemen interested. Meanwhile, "those in the know" may be seen indulging in sundry nods and winks, usually indicative of "something good."



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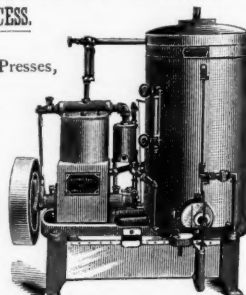
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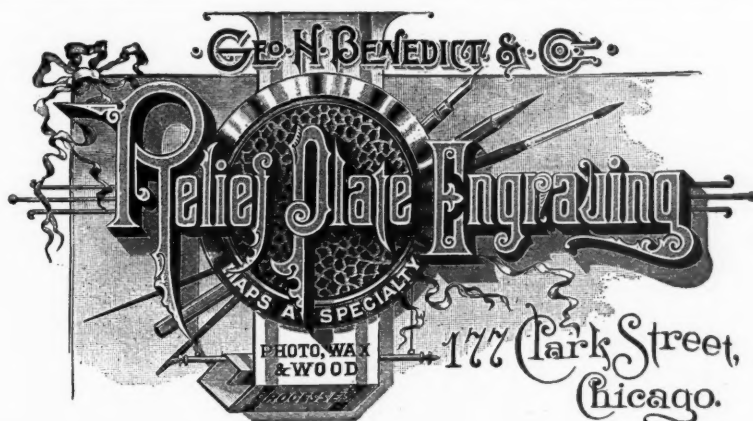
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invites printers to send him, for this purpose, special
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Insertions in this Directory are charged \$6.00 per year for two lines, and for more than two lines \$2.00 per line additional.

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Hawes Co., The C. L., 178 Monroe street, Chicago. Bookbinders' supplies.

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BRONZE POWDERS.

Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren st., New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago, manufacturers of the celebrated metal leaf bronzes for fine printing. Price, \$1.50 per lb. Factory, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

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Babcock Press Manufacturing Co., New London, Conn.; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Cranston, J. H., Norwich, Conn., manufacturer of The Cranston patent improved steam-power printing presses, all sizes.

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Potter, C., Jr., & Co., New York, cylinder, lithographic and web presses. Branch office, 162 S. Clark street, Chicago.

Scott, Walter, & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also paper folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; paper dampening machines, stereotype machinery, etc. J. W. Ostrander, Western Agt., 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

Walker, W. G., & Co., Madison, Wisconsin, manufacturers of the Prouty power press, and printers' supply house.

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Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago.

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Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Campbell & Co., 59 and 61 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Drach, Chas. A., & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets (Globe-Democrat Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn St., Chicago, electrotypers. First-class work a specialty.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc-etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

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Ostrander, J. W., manufacturer of electrotype machinery, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

Benedict, Geo. H., & Co., relief plate engravers, photo, wax and wood processes. Maps a specialty. 177 Clark street, Chicago.

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Johnson, Chas. Eneu, & Co., 509 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branches: 527 Commercial street, San Francisco; 45 and 47 Rose street, New York; 40 La Salle street, Chicago.

Levey, Fred'k H., & Co., 59 Beekman street, New York. Specialty, brilliant wood-cut inks. Chicago agents Illinois Type Founding Co.

Mather's Sons, Geo., 60 John street, New York. Book and fine cut and colored inks.

Morrill, Geo. H., & Co., 146 Congress street, Boston; 25 and 27 Rose street, New York; 119 Fifth avenue, Chicago. E. J. Shattuck & Co., 530 Commercial street, San Francisco, California.

Queen City Printing Ink Co., The, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver.

Robinson, C. E., & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Thalmann, B., St. Louis Printing Ink Works, 215 to 217 Singleton street; office, 210 Olive street, St. Louis, Missouri.

Twin Cities Printing Ink Co., black and colored inks, all colors, Tribune bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Wilson (W. D.) Printing Ink Co., Limited, 140 William street, S. E. cor. Fulton st., New York.

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Colt's Armory and Universal Printing and Embossing Presses, 143 Nassau street, New York. John Thomson. 154 Monroe st., Chicago.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. Peerless, Clipper, and Jewel presses.

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Gordon Press Works, 99 Nassau street, New York. The new style Gordon press.

Liberty Machine Works, The, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the New Style Noiseless Liberty Press.

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Carver, C. R., corner Third and Canal streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 33 Beekman street, New York.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. Peerless cutters, five styles; Jewel cutters, two styles.

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Noyes, P. A., & Co., Rival paper cutter, Mystic River, Conn.

Ostrander, J. W., agent for Dooley paper cutter, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

Paragon Cutting Machines, Edward L. Miller, manufacturer, 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sanborn, Geo. H., & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

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Buffington & Garbrock, 202 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price list and terms on application.

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Baltimore Type Foundry, Chas. J. Cary & Co., proprietors, 116 East Bank Lane, Baltimore, Md.

Boston Type Foundry, 104 Milk street, Boston, Mass. John K. Rogers, manager.

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Collins & McLeester Type Foundry, The, 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia, Alex. McLeester, proprietor; Eugene H. Munday, business manager.

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Illinois Typefoundry Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

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MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Manhattan Type Foundry, manufacturers of printers' novelties, 198 William St., New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

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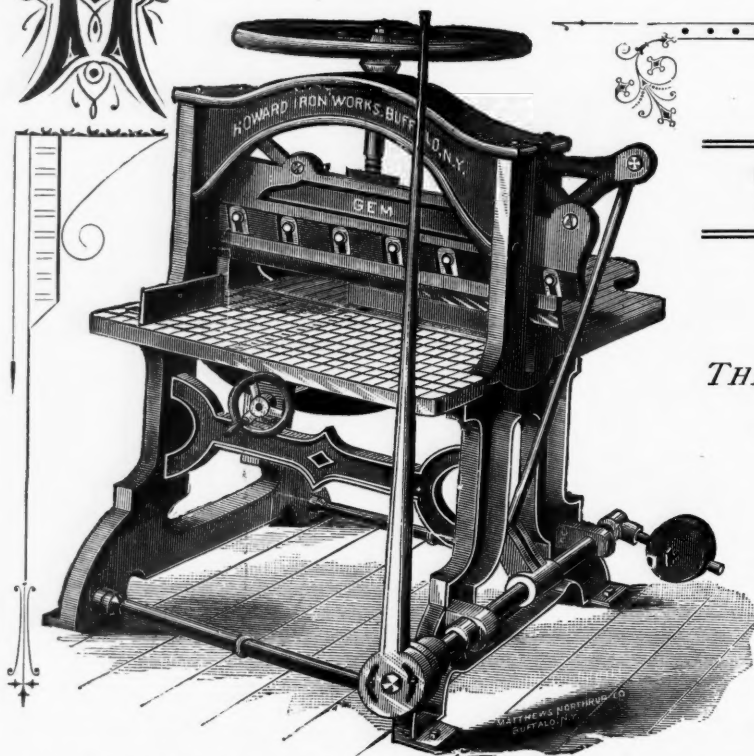
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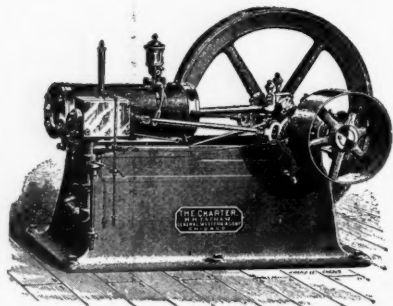
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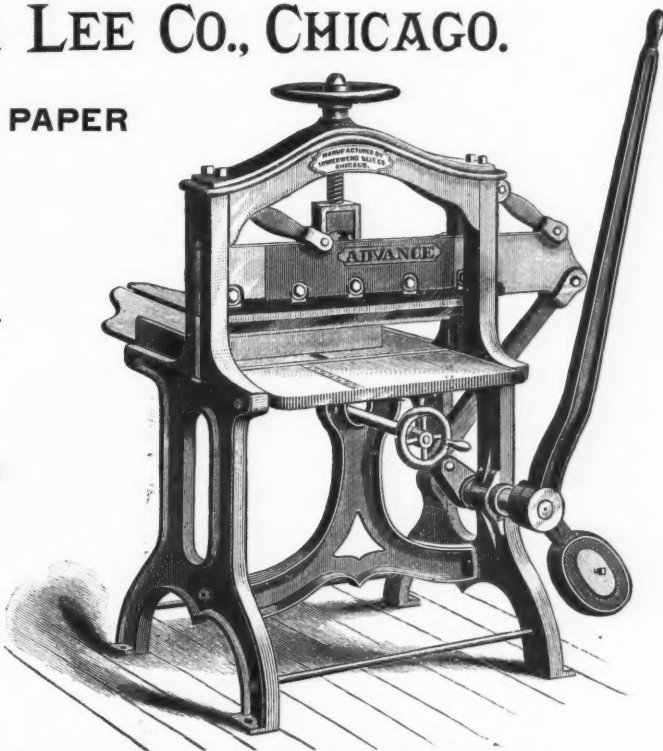
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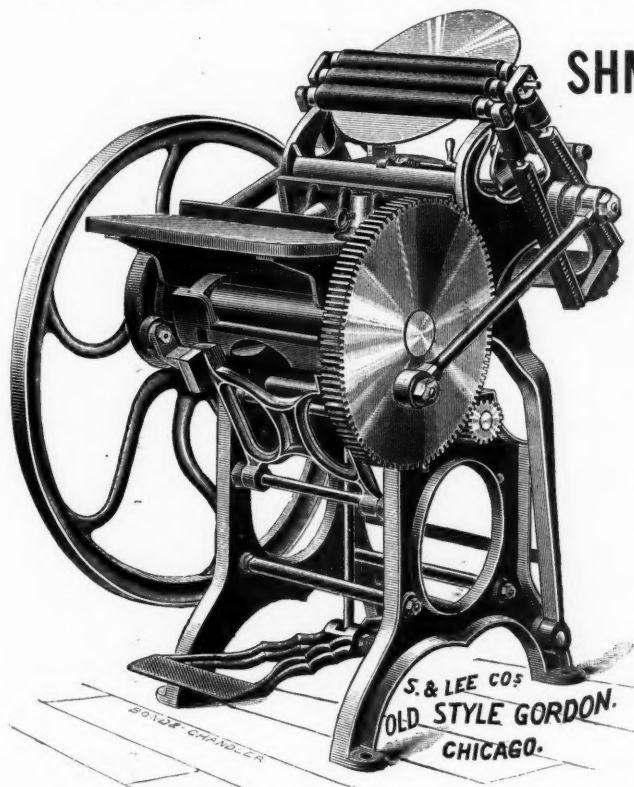
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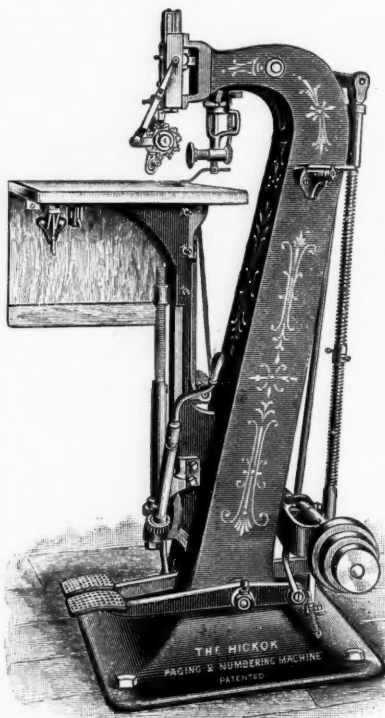
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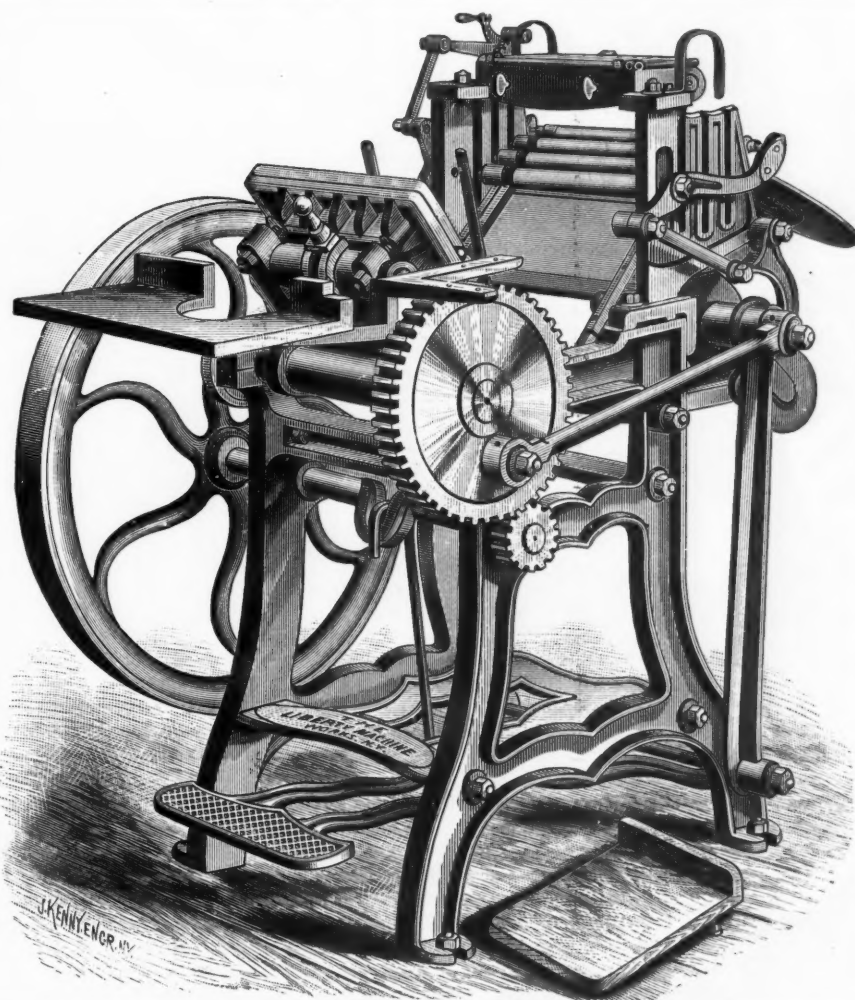
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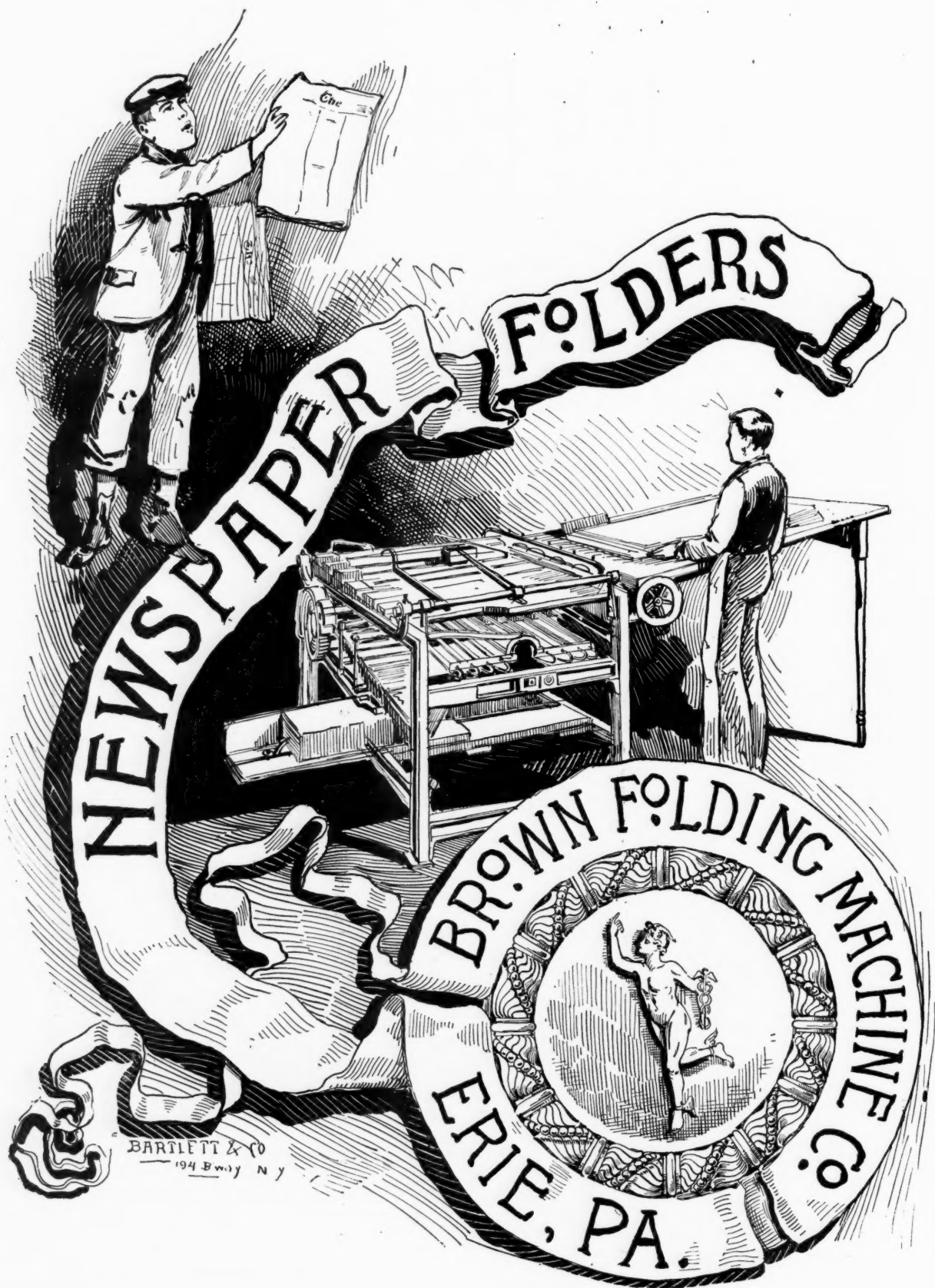
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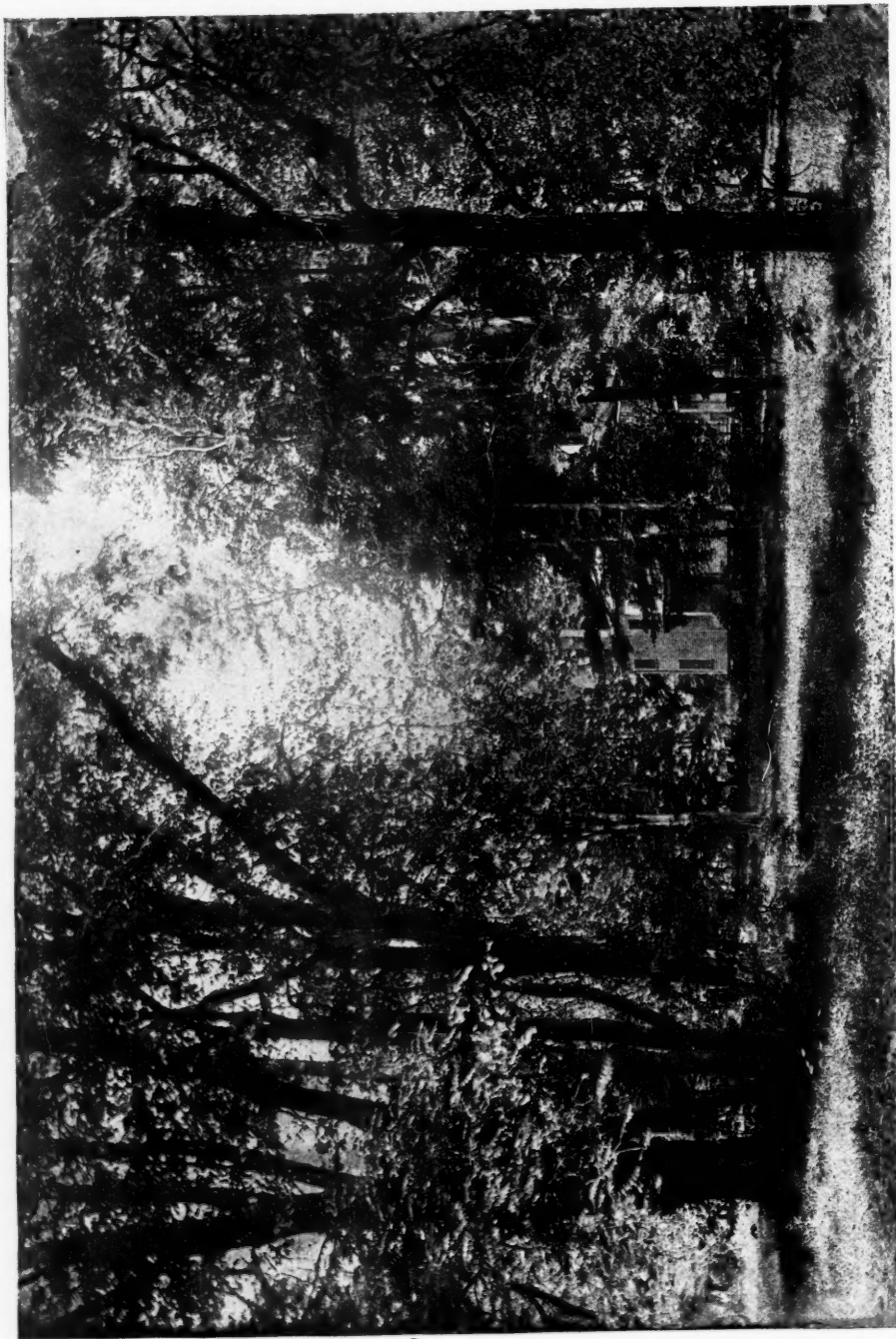


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DELAYED.

Owing to our absence from our duties for the past two weeks, the issue of THE INLAND PRINTER for the current month has been unavoidably delayed.

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

The thirty-sixth annual session of the International Typographical Union convened in the Board of Trade Hall, Kansas City, on Monday, June 11, at 10:30 A.M., the president, Mr. William Aimison, of Nashville, in the chair. The divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Jesse Bowman Young, after which appropriate addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Kumph and Messrs. Rhodes and Kennedy, presidents of unions 80 and 16, of Kansas City, to all of which responses were made by President Aimison.

The following committee on credentials was then appointed: Lawlor, of Columbus; Colbert, of Chicago; Blake, of Washington; Leighley, of Pittsburgh, and Mehan, of Boston. An adjournment was taken to 2:30 o'clock, at which time it was reported the Committee on Credentials had not finished their labors, when the convention adjourned to 8:30. On re-assembling, an executive session was held, after which it adjourned till 9:30 Tuesday morning.

Owing to the fact that most of its deliberations were conducted in secret or executive session, we are unable in the present issue to present more than a mere outline of the proceedings.

After the report of the Committee on Credentials had been received and approved, the following list of committees was appointed:

Committee on Appeals—Messrs. Pym, of Boston; Wilkinson, of Galveston; Ayres, of New York; Snyder, of Topeka, and Taylor, of Louisville.

Committee on Returns and Finances—Messrs. Tracy, of Washington, D. C.; Ryan, of Toronto; Smith, of Aspen; Hay, of Leavenworth, and Sullivan, of Chicago.

Committee on Constitution and By-laws—Messrs. Jackson, of St. Louis; Farroe, of Philadelphia; Nichols, of Indianapolis; Cavan, of Cleveland; and Mathasz, of Cincinnati.

Committee on General Laws—Messrs. Hook, of Memphis; Brennan, of New York; Cronk, of Louisville; Mappa, of Los Angeles, and Carel, of Charleston, West Virginia.

Committee on Addresses—Messrs. Jones, of Pittsburgh; Mansfield, of San Francisco; Marker, of Toledo; Hopkins, of Nashville, and Buckley, of Omaha.

Committee on Subordinate Unions—Messrs. Chadwick, of Cincinnati; Ogg, of Detroit; Slater, of Salt Lake; Shakespeare, of Victoria, B. C., and Dower, of New York.

Committee on Miscellaneous Business—Messrs. Rhodes, of Denver; Donath, of Chester; Johnson, of Topeka; Hays, of Minneapolis, and Romig, of Philadelphia.

Committee on Unfinished Business—Messrs. Geary, of New York; Allen, of Kansas City; McCracken, of South Bend; Nolle, of Washington, and Shurr, of Milwaukee.

Committee on Thanks—Messrs. Nolan, of Albany; Clark, of Philadelphia; Frampton, of Dayton; Ives, of St. Paul, and Potter, of Topeka.

The following special committees were appointed:

Committee on Reorganization—Messrs. Lake, of St. Louis; Carroll, of Chicago; Bushnell, of San Francisco; Hook, of Memphis; Hall, of Washington, D. C., and Meehan, of Boston.

Press Committee—Messrs. Allen, of Kansas City; Klunk, of Baltimore; Lynch, of Grand Rapids; Woodward, of Atlanta, and Harris, of Dallas.

The report of the Committee on Reorganization, the most important presented to the convention, provides for the salaries of officers, as follows:

The salary of the president, second vice-president and secretary-treasurer, in full, for the services rendered by each of said officers during term of office, shall be the sums following: For the president, \$1,400 per annum, and traveling expenses shall be confined to actual railroad fare by the shortest possible route, and \$4 per diem. Second vice-president, \$600 per annum and traveling expenses as provided for president; and secretary-treasurer, \$1,400 per annum.

The salaries of third vice-president and organizers shall be an amount for time lost equal to the regular rate of wages established by the subordinate unions of which

they are respectively members, together with the necessary traveling expenses, but the amount paid each shall not exceed \$100 per annum, except upon the indorsement of the board of directors.

The formation of district unions and their boundaries reads as below:

For the purpose of securing greater uniformity of laws governing unions, the following division of the United States and Canada into districts is made:

First District—New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and New Brunswick.

Second District—Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Indian Territory.

Third District—New Mexico, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Fourth District—Michigan, Indiana, Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia, District of Columbia, Illinois and North Carolina.

Fifth District—All of Canada, except New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia.

Sixth District—California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Arizona and British Columbia.

Seventh District—Wyoming, Dakota, Minnesota, Utah, Idaho, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and Montana.

Each district shall be under the supervision of an organizer of the International Typographical Union, who shall also be a member of the Executive Council; he shall proceed at once to organize the craft in his district.

General laws for the government of districts and subordinate unions throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union shall be enacted and enforced by this union, subject to such penalties as shall be determined, to be enforced by the Executive Council, all laws of districts and unions to first receive the approval of the president of the International Typographical Union, in order to avoid anything of conflicting nature therein.

The question of appeals was settled by the adoption of the following section:

The organizer of each district shall be authorized to hear and decide upon all matters in dispute between members of subordinate unions in his district, and the union or its officers. All appeals from the decision of a subordinate union shall first be submitted to him in writing, and his decisions shall be final until an appeal shall be taken by one of the parties interested to the president of the International Typographical Union, and a decision rendered by that officer. Should either party feel aggrieved at the decision of the president of the International Typographical Union, he shall have the right of appeal to the Executive Council, and if not satisfied with the verdict of the latter body, he shall be permitted to present his case, in printed form only, to the International Typographical Union, at a regular session, which judgment shall be final.

The question of the increase of the per capita tax was, after an excited debate, referred to the local unions for action thereon.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed that after \$23,807.08 had been expended during the current year, a balance of \$8,884.65 remained to the credit of the International Typographical Union.

The report of the treasurer of the Childs-Drexel fund showed the amount on hand to be \$16,302.46.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: E. T. Plank, president, San Francisco; L. C. Hay, first vice-president, Leavenworth; Columbus Hall, second vice-president, Washington, D. C.; P. Weldon, third vice-president, stereotyper, Chicago; W. S. McClevey, secretary-treasurer, Chicago. Delegates to the Federation of Trades, which meets in St. Louis in December next: John B. Lawlor, Columbus, Ohio; James Pym, Boston; Robert Y. Ogg, Detroit; E. C. Ives, St. Paul.

The city of Denver was selected as the next place of meeting.

In our next issue we expect to present a more extended, reliable, and comprehensive synopsis of the proceedings, which, taken all in all, were of a highly interesting character.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Western hospitality is proverbial, and the manner in which the delegates have been entertained by their fellow craftsmen and citizens in St. Louis, Kansas City, Wyandotte, and Leavenworth, fully justifies the reputation it enjoys. Each city vied with the other in making the stay of their visitors agreeable and contributing in every conceivable manner to their comfort and enjoyment. And they succeeded admirably, too, for not a single circumstance occurred to mar the entertainments given. At present writing we have not time to do more than casually refer to the courtesies extended, but shall take pleasure in doing so at length in a future issue. St. Louis started the ball by treating the delegates on Friday, June 8, to a carriage drive through the parks, winding up with a magnificent luncheon at Forest Park, presided over by Mr. M. R. H. Witter with his accustomed dignity and grace. Sunday

afternoon Mr. R. O. Boyd, representative of the Queen City Printing Ink Works, took the pressmen delegates and a few invited guests in charge, and provided a bounteous luncheon at Chelsea Park. Mr. Boyd is an admirable host and the prince of good fellows. On Monday they were taken in charge by the Reception Committee of Kansas City, and driven through the principal residence and business portion of the city. Tuesday they visited the soldiers' home at Leavenworth, where they were hospitably entertained by General A. J. Smith, commandant, and afterwards visited the Fort, when General McCook kindly consented to a review of the troops, artillery, cavalry and infantry—and a superb sight it was—for their special benefit. On Wednesday they were the guests of the genial and big-hearted Isaac Moore and his estimable wife, at their beautiful picnic grounds, Quindaro, where the wants of the inner man were duly attended to. In the afternoon they were taken in charge by the Board of Trade of Wyandotte, and driven through the streets of that enterprising city, winding up with a sumptuous supper at Chelsea Park, to which ample justice was done. On Thursday evening a banquet was tendered by unions Nos. 80 and 16 of Kansas City, at Victoria Hotel, which was honored by the presence of Governor Martin and other notabilities.

Of Kansas City and its hospitable people we cannot speak in too high terms of praise. Its enterprise and push astonishes the stranger, and makes a Chicagoan feel *almost* at home. The Reception Committee deserve the highest praise, and spared neither pains nor expense to entertain their guests, in which they admirably succeeded.

THANKS.

We desire to return our sincere and special thanks, for courtesies extended and favors received during our trip, to Messrs. Witter and Craig, of St. Louis; J. C. Shea and Colonel R. H. Hunt—old-time friends—of Kansas City, Missouri; J. C. Ketcheson, of Leavenworth, an acquaintance of thirty-three years' standing; Isaac P. Moore and wife, Quindaro, Kansas; R. O. Boyd, Queen City Printing Ink Works; A. R. Johnson, chairman Reception Committee; C. H. Stoddard, foreman *Journal* pressroom; Frank Hall, and Mr. and Mrs. McNabb, Kansas City, Missouri, and A. P. Tenney, M.D., Wyandotte. We assure them their efforts will be gratefully remembered.

CHICAGO NOTES.

H. H. HUNT & Co., paper dealers, have taken an office in "The Rookery," corner La Salle and Adams streets, room 441.

MR. E. A. BLAKE, manager of the Chicago office of C. B. Cottrell & Co., has recently shipped a complete electrotyping outfit to a firm in Melbourne, Australia.

MR. FRANK C. MERCER, for some years past manager of the St. Paul Typefoundry, has severed his connection with that institution, and accepted a position in the Illinois Typefounding Company, Chicago.

THE typefounders of this city have agreed to close their establishments at noon on Saturdays, during June, July and August, giving their employes a half-holiday during the summer months. This is a step in the right direction.

THE *Staats Zeitung*, the oldest daily German journal in this city, recently made its appearance as an eight-page paper, the change being necessary by its rapidly increasing patronage, which of late has overcrowded the news columns.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER have recently furnished new dresses for the Louisville *Commercial*, Des Moines *Leader*, Grand Rapids *Democrat*, Grand Rapids *Leader*, Burlington *Hawkeye*, Omaha *Herald*, Troy *Times* and St. Louis *Republican*.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between George H. Taylor & Co., has expired by limitation, Mr. H. M. Harper retiring. The business however, will be conducted under the same firm name, Mr. James T. Mix taking Mr. Harper's place.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE Co. have recently added a larger size to their list of old style Gordon presses. It is a large half medium, designed for country printers and others who require a job press that will print one page of a six-column paper or do all kinds of job printing. This size is

14 by 20½ inches inside the chase. The press is supplied with a special wrought-iron chase, fitted with screws for locking up the newspaper page without quoins. Parties requiring such a machine should not fail to correspond with Shniedewend & Lee Co.

MR. MELVILLE E. STONE, one of the founders and editor of the *Daily News*, which has proved such a phenomenal success, has retired from its management, having disposed of his interest to his partner, Victor A. Lawson. The amount paid is said to have been in the neighborhood of \$300,000.

THE following new companies have recently been incorporated to do business in Chicago: The Kerting Lithographic Company, with a capital stock of \$25,000; the Acme Publishing Company, with a capital stock of \$5,000; the Gardelle Publishing Company, with a capital stock of \$20,000; the Illinois Printing and Binding Company, with a capital stock of \$125,000.

THE Hammerschlag Manufacturing Company of New York has lost its suit against A. Wickelman of Chicago. Judge Gresham has decided that Wickelman has as good a right to make and sell waxed paper as the aforesaid company, notwithstanding its patent. Wickelman has made his paper by hand, while the company has been using a machine, so that their patent was not infringed on.

JOHN W. HASBROUCK and wife, of Middletown, Orange County, New York, passed through Chicago on Thursday, June 14. Mr. Hasbrouck was for several years proprietor of the *Orange County Press*, New York. He called at the office of THE INLAND PRINTER to see Mr. Van Duzer, who worked for him forty years ago. Mr. Hasbrouck was on his return from an extended trip to the Pacific coast.

WILLIAM F. CAMPBELL, a well-known and popular printer, died June 1, at his home at 29 Beethoven Place, aged 38 years. The deceased was born in London, Canada, and came to Chicago about twenty years ago. He was in the employ of Rand, McNally & Co. for seven years, after which he worked on the *Northwestern Lumberman*, of which he was foreman, for six years. He had been in the *Journal* composing room for some time past, and was at his case the day before he died. About three years ago Mr. Campbell contracted a cold which developed into consumption. On the morning of the first day of June, while in bed he was seized with a severe hemorrhage, which resulted in his death. Mr. Campbell was an estimable young man, exemplary in his habits, and possessed the excellent faculty of retaining the friendship of those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He leaves a wife, and a girl of about four years.

MR. H. J. PICKERING, treasurer and manager of the Omaha Typefoundry, passed through this city on the 5th instant en route to Philadelphia, with the remains of his wife, Eleanor L. Pickering, who died in Omaha, June 3, 1888, aged twenty-eight years. Married in Philadelphia, February 17, 1885, they returned to Chicago with brightest hopes and most joyous anticipations of a long and happy life together, Mr. Pickering continuing in his old position as cashier of the Campbell Press Company until about a year ago, when they removed to Omaha, where they intended to locate permanently. Parted by death so early in their married career, it is indeed a loss that only those who have been similarly fated can appreciate. Mrs. Pickering was beloved by all who knew her. In addition to her home duties, she used often to assist her husband in his office work, and aided in every way to make his venture in his new field of labor a success. She leaves two children. THE INLAND PRINTER tenders to Mr. Pickering its most sincere sympathy and condolence in his affliction, having been intimately acquainted with him for a number of years, and knowing full well the mutual love and affection existing between him and his wife, and what a blow this loss must be to him, who had in her a helpmeet in the truest sense of the word. The burial took place at Mount Peace Cemetery, Philadelphia, June 7.

LAID OVER.

We have been compelled to lay over till next issue a large amount of interesting contributions, correspondence, review of specimens received, answers to correspondents, etc. If our kind friends will have patience they will all appear in due season.

THE NEW STYLE NOISELESS LIBERTY JOB PRESS.

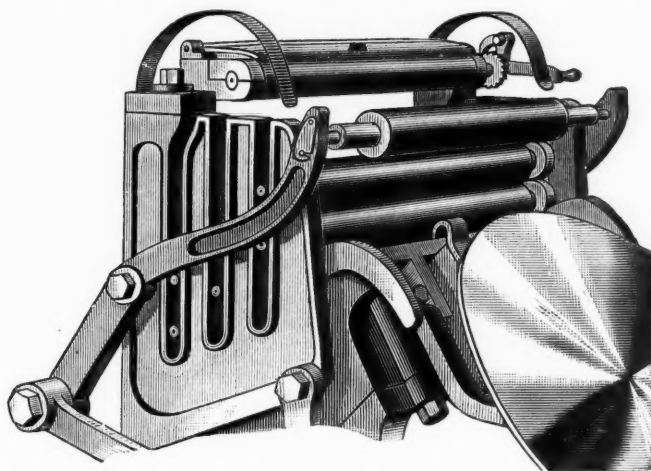
This thoroughly reconstructed job press has no superior for fine work, speed and durability. Its new features are

I.—THE TRIPLE COMBINATION DISTRIBUTION,

Accomplished by the use of new style fountain, new movement of ink disk, three form and three rider rollers.

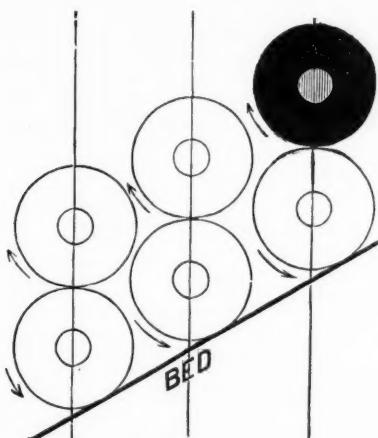
The fountain is constructed with a movable drawer regulated by thumbscrews at the back, always under the eye and within reach of the feeder; no knife to be bent out of shape.

The fountain roller (composition) takes ink the full length and distributes it over the entire disk, the same as if done by hand-roller; the fountain roller never touches the form or the form rollers the fountain. The ink disk moves further than formerly, and makes twelve full revolutions



before presenting the same surface to the rollers. Rider rollers are placed over the form rollers touching them, and during the movement of press they sometimes touch two at once, and the end riders revolve one-half a revolution in the contrary direction to the form rollers beneath them; thus new surfaces are presented to each other and the type, and as fast as the form rollers give the ink to the form the riders give it back, thus insuring an equal body of ink over the entire form.

As one, two or three riders can be used, according to the work to be done, without any change of the press more than to lift them in or out, the great advantage of this device can be seen at a glance, which allows of ANY kind of work to be done. As the fountain can be partitioned

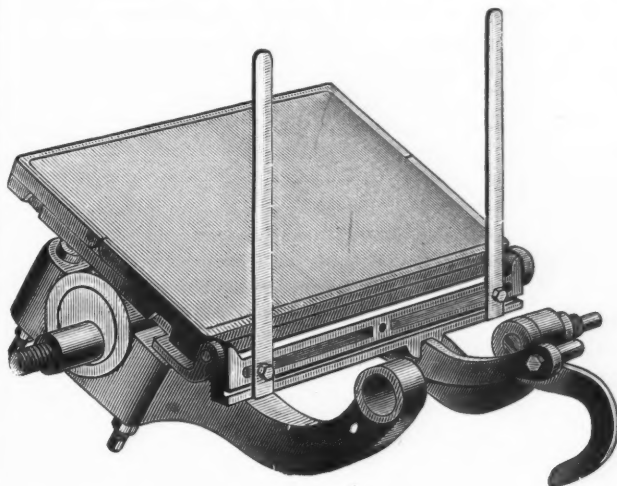


off to any desired size, forms of heavy cut on one side and light matter on the other can also be printed without trouble. In short, this is giving the distribution of a stop-cylinder press to a job press.

II.—THE NEW GRIPPER MOTION.

By this change the last spring is done away with on the Liberty press, and as the movement is, as the accompanying cut illustrates, over

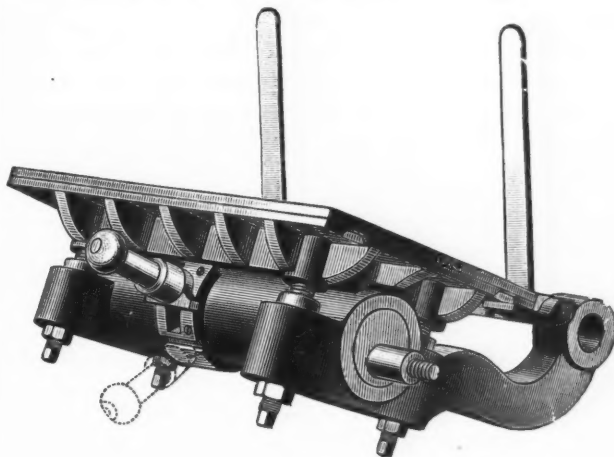
a cam, the grippers are noiseless, at the same time so strong that they must pull the paper from the type, and as the action is from the middle of the gripper-frame BOTH grippers are of equal strength; another



unique feature, they can also be depressed or held to the platen without danger of damage, and in no way interfere with the tympan frame.

III.—THE THROW-OFF

Consists of an eccentric shaft behind the platen, with handle in the center, under the hand of feeder at all times, and can be used with either hand without reaching. It in no way affects the bearing shafts or connecting arms. It is very easy to work, positive in its action, in no way interfering with the distribution or movement of rollers, and, being in the center, always handy; cannot be broken by either heavy forms or being used quickly or at the wrong time.



As will be seen by a careful study of the special features, they are entirely unique and are not to be had on any other job press but the "Liberty."

And now, a word for the press that has been on the market for thirty years, used in EVERY COUNTRY where printing is known, and continually growing in favor: For simplicity, durability and strength, as well as for the finest work of all kinds it has no superior; it is built of the best materials by skilled workmen, and under the eye of the firm, not farmed-out from economical motives.

ACCORDING to the *American Exchange and Review* "it is a little-known fact that hard friction can develop sufficient heat to inflame benzine vapor, especially if the surface rubbed be varnished with shellac." They had also been informed by a competent and truthful mechanical engineer that the head of a "soldering iron," which, it is well known, is far below "red heat," had, in his own experience, been sufficient to set fire to an escape of benzine vapor.

PERSONALS.

WE acknowledge a pleasant visit from Mr. J. H. Ramaley, of St. Paul, publisher of the *Employing Printer*.

MR. HUGH WALLACE, formerly connected with Marder, Luse & Co., and the Union Typefoundry, of this city, has accepted the Kansas City agency for the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, and will henceforth make that city his headquarters.

THE following visitors have paid their respects at the office of THE INLAND PRINTER during the past few days: George W. Bateman, William F. Bloebaum, Charles F. Bloebaum, William F. Guenther, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio; Joseph Jackson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Fred G. L. Hunt, St. Paul, Minn.; Mark Slater, Dayton, Ohio; J. F. Earhart, of Earhart & Richardson, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. J. Pickering, Omaha Typefoundry, Omaha, Neb.; H. C. Dunbar, South Bend, Ind.; H. D. Brown, St. Paul, Minn.; R. M. Tuttle, Mandan, Dak.; L. Howard Romig, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. L. Chapman, Great Bend *Register*, Great Bend, Kan.; William D. Carey, Brooklyn, New York; Ed. F. Gibbs, Madison, Wis.; Arthur Y. Johnson, Madison, Wis.; L. C. Buffington, of Buffington & Garbrock, Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles F. Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; F. J. Baumgartner, St. Louis; Henry L. Bullen, Melbourne, Australia; J. E. Hamilton, of Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wis.

TRADE NEWS.

JONES & REESE, job printers, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, have dissolved partnership.

H. BUCKLE & SONS, printers, etc., Winnipeg, Manitoba, have admitted a special partner, with \$5,000 contribution.

J. M. & I. J. POTTER, printers, Amesbury, Massachusetts, have been succeeded by the Amesbury Publishing Company.

A. E. TOLLE, printer, No. 516 East Pratt street, Baltimore, requests circulars, samples, etc., from manufacturers and others.

THE Indianapolis Electrotpe Foundry, Indianapolis, Indiana, has been incorporated with an authorized capital of \$15,000.

THE Steelton Job Printing House, Steelton, Pennsylvania, G. W. Dress, proprietor, was burned out on Sunday, May 26. No insurance.

N. P. GATLING has gone into business as a manufacturing stationer, printer and blank-book maker, at No. 28 School street, Boston, Massachusetts.

WALTER SCOTT & Co., Plainfield, New Jersey, have just completed a Scott two-revolution cylinder press for the Sheppard Publishing Company, Toronto, Canada.

THE *Cosmopolitan* of New York has failed, with assets of \$84,000 and liabilities of over \$300,000. Thirty cents on the dollar has been accepted by the creditors and the business will go on.

IT is reported that D. W. Glass, D. D. Mallory, George S. Hunt and others will form a company, with a capital stock of about \$100,000, at Baltimore, Maryland, to manufacture envelopes extensively.

DREYFUS, MARK & Co., wholesale stationers, Memphis, Tenn., made an assignment on May 13 for the benefit of their creditors. Liabilities, about \$15,000; assets, \$34,000, which includes stock valued at \$20,000, and \$14,000 in accounts.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between C. Y. Abbott and W. C. Stewart, under the firm name of Abbott & Stewart, printers, Broad and Race streets, Philadelphia, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the same location by W. Chandler Stewart.

THE partnership heretofore existing between George A. Miller and Thomas Walters, commercial and legal printers, Des Moines, Iowa, under the firm name of Miller & Walters, has been dissolved. George A. Miller will continue the printing business. Thomas Walters will conduct the blank book and binding business.

THE Werner Printing and Lithographic Company, of Akron, Ohio, has purchased the property known as the Perkins street baseball grounds, and intend to erect thereon a two-story brick and stone building, having a frontage of two hundred feet on Main street, and one hundred and sixty-eight feet on Perkins street. The firm now employs

about one hundred and thirty hands, but the new premises will have room for six hundred at least.

MR. CHARLES FISHER, formerly partner in and secretary of the Brunt & Fisher Company, printers and stationers, San Francisco, has resigned his position, and his interest in the business has been purchased by Mr. Walter N. Brunt. The business, however, will be continued at 518 Clay street, under the name of Brunt & Co.

THE Child Acme Cutter and Press Company, Boston, report recent sales of cutters to New Orleans, Louisiana; Rio Janeiro, Brazil; Cleveland, Ohio; Baltimore, Maryland; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Binghamton, New York; Scranton, Pennsylvania; Little Rock, Arkansas; and Worcester, Massachusetts. Certainly a very good showing.

THE present is the time to order rollers, if printers desire to pass through the muggy days without trouble in their pressrooms. The "Old Fashioned" and "Diamond" brands of composition, manufactured by Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, 49-51 Rose street, New York City, are well known for their superiority for summer wear.

THE Star Printing Company, of St. Louis, has increased its capital stock from \$12,000 to \$100,000, all paid up. They are putting in five new Cox's web perfecting presses and other improved machinery, in the six-story building corner Fourth and Spruce streets, and expect to be ready for business August 1. They will have ample facilities, and will make a specialty of printing in extra large "runs."

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

American Notes and Queries is a new venture in Philadelphia.

OF about 23,000 newspapers in the world, one-half are American.

FIVE shares of New York *Sun* stock have just been sold at auction for \$3,350 a share.

IT is stated that a new democratic morning daily is shortly to be started at Nashville, Tennessee.

Tageblatt is a new German evening paper at St. Louis. It makes the fifth daily in German in that city.

THE *Ink Fiend* is the name of a monthly recently established in this city by Messrs. Parker & Chapman.

THE only paper in British Columbia that is published outside of a coast town is the Kamloop *Inland Sentinel*.

Two daily papers at Warren, Ohio, have been consolidated, the *Evening Paragraph* being sold to the *Daily Mirror*.

THE *Building News* is a handsome, new industrial weekly, published by Dodge & Bosworth at 79 Milk street, Boston.

A NEW weekly has made its appearance in San Francisco, devoted to religious and literary subjects. It is called the *Saturday Gazette*.

Caslon's Circular, London, for the spring season of 1888, is a beauty, which fully maintains the high reputation it has hitherto enjoyed.

THE *Spy Glass* is a new and sprightly Los Angeles weekly paper, which devotes quite a portion of its space to the exposure of official trickery.

R. M. PULSIFER & Co., publishers of the Boston *Herald*, Boston, Massachusetts, have been succeeded by the Boston Herald Publishing Company.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago only fifteen women were employed in the whole country as editors. Now two hundred find employment in New York alone.

THE issue of the Merrimac (Massachusetts) *Budget* for May 11, consists of eight pages of seven columns each, and has a generous share of advertising.

THE May issue of the *Studio*, a journal devoted to the fine arts, and published by the Studio Publishing Company, New York, is a gem in its way, and, in addition to its well-written articles, contains three full-page illustrations.

THE Colby (Kansas) *Tribune*, the first number of which has reached us, is a publication of which any locality should feel proud. I. A. Kelley is editor and proprietor, and proves that a country journal

can be gotten up in as attractive shape as a city daily. It is a five-column eight-page paper

Ocean is a new candidate for favor in the humorous line. It appears bi-weekly, is devoted to nautical affairs, and is an almost exact reproduction of *Life*.

THE Hartland (Kansas) *Herald* is an exceedingly creditable and well gotten-up publication, both mechanically and editorially. It is a seven-column folio.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the first issue of the Caldwell (Kentucky) *Courier*, a neatly-printed and ably-edited, seven-column, four-page journal. Success to it.

Town Topics is the name of a racy, three-column, four-page weekly recently established, at Hornersville, New York. We are informed it is independent in politics, and published for the benefit of the proprietor, Bert M. Larue.

THE *Publishing World* is a new illustrated monthly literary newspaper with a subscription of \$1 per annum, published in New York by the Brinkerhoff Printing and Publishing Company. It is a compendium of book news and information about the publishing trade.

THE *Employing Printer* is the name of a monthly journal recently established in St. Paul, by Messrs. David Ramaley & Son. One of its special features is the publication of samples of jobwork, and the correct method of estimating on the same. We wish both it and its conductors abundant success.

FROM a prominent newspaper directory we learn that of all the papers, including dailies, weeklies, etc., now published in the United States, 12,520 print not more than 1,500 copies each issue; 2,029 print 5,000; 579 print 25,000; 87 print 75,000; and only 25 print over 100,000 copies each issue.—*Am. Adv. Reporter*.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

TWELVE hundred and forty-eight patents of an electrical nature were issued in this country in 1887.

AN alloy of 144 per cent of copper is used in making the best gold leaf. Copper leaf, colored yellow by the fumes of molten zinc, is called Dutch gold leaf. In the pale leaf the gold is alloyed with silver; in the deeper hues with copper.

SIGNOR ERNESTO CODIGNOLA, Milan, Italy, is said to have patented a typefounding and composing machine, which, by means of a keyboard, casts the letters in the order required, planes them, and expedites them into the case (composing stick?), and all this by the revolution of a main cylinder. The typefounder—man or boy—operating the machine thus becomes also typesetter. We are progressing, truly!

OF Englishmen and Scotchmen who use heraldic emblems on their stationery, for which they pay a guinea a year to the government, there are 39,000. In Ireland no such tax is levied. As is well known, there is a government stamp on every pack of cards sold in the United Kingdom. This stamp cost 3d., and as 1,253,823 of them were affixed last year, it follows that considerably over £15,000 was raised in this way. Foreign cards are not admitted into this country until they have paid a custom duty of 3¾d. a pack.—*Paper and Printing Trades Journal*.

"SORTS" is the title of a small book of 112 pages, to be published in July. The style and contents will be unique. It will be bound in silver boards with silver edges, the title being indented in a circle to represent a founder's mark, and the edges nicked, the book thus representing a quad. It will be printed on good book-paper, red-lined. The contents will be varied, as the name implies, combining sense and nonsense, relating chiefly to the "art preservative." While it will be of particular interest to printers, it will be of general interest to all. A number of silhouette and outline cuts scattered through the book will add to the oddity.

POSTMASTER HENRY G. PEARSON, of New York City, has issued a circular calling the attention of publishers, newsdealers, booksellers, and others forwarding in the mails for Canada packets of newspapers, books, or other printed matter, to the provision of the recently concluded postal convention between the United States and Canada, which fixes the

maximum weight of packets of printed matter (except single volumes of printed books) at four (4) pounds six (6) ounces, and they are informed that this provision is applicable to all printed matter for Canada mailed on and after March 1, the date on which the new convention became operative.

CHARLES S. ELLIS, Memphis, Tennessee, has patented a numbering device, consisting of a case adapted to be locked in with a form of type, a rule frame located within the case, and movable in and out relative thereto, a frame carrying printing devices, supported by the rule frame, and having a limited movement relative thereto, a series of movable printing devices supported by the frame, a ratchet and pawl for moving the first printing device of the series at each movement of the frame in one direction, and devices interposed between the succeeding printing devices, whereby each is moved forward one step after each complete revolution of the preceding printing device.

A PRINTER, named Robert F. Gillin, has recently invented a very ingenious machine for printing, folding and bunching ballots. It prints very rapidly, but requires a watcher compositor at the cylinder to alter the form whenever a change of name or indorsement is called for. The paper is run in full sheets, but is cut in strips instantly after leaving the cylinder. Then it goes through the folder in as many strips as the full ticket requires. Then the strips are recut into pieces the size of a ballot, and finally are incased in a pasted envelope like a flat cigarette. A million ballots could thus be produced in a single day. The machine looks as full of complications as a typewriter, but is as easily manipulated.—*New York Times*.

ACCORDING to *Invention* a process has been patented by which large type used for printing placards can be made from pulp. Such letters are at present cut on wood. The pulp is desiccated and reduced to a powdered or comminuted state, after which it is thoroughly mixed with a waterproofing liquid or material—such as paraffine oil or a drying linseed oil, for instance. The mixture is then dried and subsequently pulverized. In its pulverized state it is introduced into a mold of the requisite construction to produce the desired article, type or block, and then subjected to pressure to consolidate it, and heat to render tacky or adhesive the waterproofing material. Finally the type is cooled while in the mold, so as to cause it to retain its shape and solidity.

PAPER pasted, gummed, or glued onto metal, especially if it has a bright surface, usually comes off on the slightest provocation, leaving the adhesive material on the back of the paper, with a surface bright and slippery as ice. The cheaper descriptions of clock dials are printed on paper and then stuck onto zinc, but for years the difficulty was to get the paper and metal to adhere. It has, however, now been overcome by dipping the metal into a strong and hot solution of washing soda, afterward scrubbing perfectly dry with a clean rag. Onion juice is then applied to the surface of the metal, and the label pasted and fixed in the ordinary way. It is said to be almost impossible to separate paper and metal thus joined. Probably metal show-tablets might be successfully treated in the same manner.

MANY a good specimen of printing has been spoiled by slovenly joining of rules at the corners. No matter how well mitered the rules may be, it would seem that failure to secure a perfect join is the rule rather than the exception. We have observed this in our own experience, and find it corroborated by the remarks of the trade papers on specimens of printing sent them for criticism, where one often reads a favorable comment followed by such words as "rules badly joined," or "more attention required to the rule joining," etc. There is a perfect remedy for these defects—but one which is not generally known or used—namely, a simple corner quadrat like a sans-serif L which is cast to pica or nonpareil thickness, and therefore easily justified. One placed at each corner where rules should join, binds them well together during the process of locking, prevents them from slipping, and secures a perfect junction.—*Caslon's Circular*.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Patton, publisher of *Paper and Press*, for the portrait of Mr. Merritt Gally, inventor and builder of the "New Universal Press," which appears in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.



HERO AND LEANDER.

Mosstype—From the MOSSTYPER ENGRAVING COMPANY, 535 Pearl street, New York.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE Detroit Paper Company has paid its first dividend of 11 cents to its creditors.

THE necessary \$200,000 capital has been subscribed for a pulp and paper mill at Bangor, Maine.

THE Richmond (Virginia) Paper Manufacturing Company, of Richmond, are talking of building a paper mill.

THE Fairfield Paper Company, of Salmon Falls, is making six tons of fine paper every twenty-four hours, and is already working on orders.

THE Angelica (New York) paper mills have been awarded the contract to furnish the United States Express Company with paper for one year.

THE Fulton Paper Mill Company, at Fulton, Illinois, is a new incorporation; capital, \$30,000; incorporators: George De Bey, Alfred M. Hansen, Havilah Pease and William F. Hansen.

A MEETING of manila manufacturers will soon be called in New York for the purpose of devising ways and means to uphold that important branch of the paper trade to a proper paying standard.

THE Appleton Paper Company, Appleton, Wisconsin, is making plans for a large pulp and paper mill at Little Chute, about six miles below Appleton on the Fox river, where there is about twenty feet head.

E. J. POPE, of the Eau Claire Paper Company, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, is credited with inventing a filter which will purify the water of the Chippewa river so that it can be used for the manufacture of white paper.

THE Kansas City Paper Company, which failed nearly three months since, has been bought in by J. H. Friend, of the George H. Friend Paper Company, of West Carrollton, Ohio. The business will be continued.

THE work of enlarging the Red River Mill, at Fergus Falls, Minnesota, is in progress. Its capacity will be doubled, and wrapping paper will be made as well as straw board. J. H. Duffy has succeeded A. F. Wilnot as foreman.

THE inventory of Curtiss & Dunton's stock, paper dealers at Grand Rapids, Michigan, who failed a short time ago, show the liabilities to be \$68,326.80, with assets placed at \$50,997.80, divided into \$23,270.55 for stock and fixtures, \$20,697.25 in accounts, and \$6,760 in real estate; of the liabilities about \$22,000 are secured.

ACCORDING to the report submitted by Secretary Brown, of the Wrapping Paper Manufacturers' Association, there are sixty-two mills west of the Alleghanies, with sixty-nine machines, with an aggregate width of 4,050 inches. The capacity of these mills, when running twenty-four hours, is given as 58,450 pounds.

THE minute specks of iron that fall into paper pulp and afterward produce rust stains, may be removed from the pulp by the use of magnets. A huge steel comb, with broad teeth set edgewise, is placed in the stream of pulp and water as it passes upon the machine. The teeth being made of magnetized steel strips, any iron particles contained in the pulp are thus withdrawn.

THERE are no less than twenty-eight paper mills in the great Miami Valley of Ohio. The location of these mills are: At Dayton, 4; at Franklin, 5; at Middletown, 6; at Hamilton, 3; at Lockland, 4; at Amanda, 2; at Miamisburgh, 2, and 1 each at Carrollton and Rockdale. These mills collectively manufacture all grades of paper, from the finest writing to the coarsest wrapping.—*The Paper Mill*.

MAINE has fifteen paper pulp mills, the annual product of which amounts to \$1,925,000, three-fourths of which is labor. This gives employment to three thousand men, the aggregate amount of whose wages is \$1,443,750 yearly. In this branch of industry Maine is second only to New York state; but considering the great quantity of wood at her command, together with her abundant supply of clear water, she should be first.

A SYNDICATE, including several Georgia capitalists, has secured the exclusive right for the southern states of the Tompkins process for reducing vegetable fibers to paper stock, with the intention of establishing mills in all the cotton states and applying the process to the reduction

to paper of cotton stalks and seed hulls, now practically worthless. The promoters of the enterprise claim that they can make good news paper at 2 cents per pound, and that the establishing of their mills will be as important an event in the economical history of the South as the establishing of cotton-seed oil mills.—*United States Paper Maker*.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THERE are seventeen hundred pressmen in unions chartered by the International Typographical Union.

THE McMillan Typesetting Machine Company, of Glens Falls, New York, has been incorporated at Albany, with a capital of \$600,000.

THE oldest working journalist in Europe is said to be Sir Edward Baines of the Leeds (England) *Mercury*, who is eighty-eight years of age.

THERE are fifteen typographical unions in the State of New York, with a total membership of 5,445. There are also eight pressmen's unions.

THE Boston *Herald* shared \$15,000 of its profits of 1887 with its employés. This was four per cent of their wages, and they shared in proportion to their wages.

A NUMBER of the merchants and manufacturers of St. Louis are putting in a press or two into their establishments to do their own work with. We hope the insurance companies will look into the matter.

ONE hundred and seventy-five employés of the New York *Staats Zeitung*, from the chief editor down to the office boy, recently received their annual dividend of ten per cent on their total earnings for the year.

THE employés and overseers, heads of departments, etc., of the imperial printing office at Vienna have founded a technical club, where lectures and exhibitions are held, all, of course, in relation to the printing trade, the graphic arts or the reproductory processes.

THE printers of Boston are strongly opposed to the action of the legislature of Massachusetts in appropriating \$2,000 to be spent under the direction of the commissions of prisons, in teaching the inmates of the state prison the art of printing. And they have good reason to be.

IT has been discovered that there are 3,500,000 "ems" in the English Bible, 20,000,000 in Webster's Dictionary, and 140,000,000 in the Encyclopædia Britannica. There are several other matters of interest in the books named, but the genius who made the above discovery had, of course, no time to search them out.

AT the regular monthly meeting of the New Haven Typographical Union, No. 47, held May 27, 1888, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, George A. Johnson; vice-president, John McAvoy; secretary, Henry W. Forde, P. O. Box 1269; treasurer, Asa A. Yale. (The secretary and treasurer were reelected.)

THE latest scheme on foot among the typographical fraternity of Pittsburgh is the collection of voluntary subscriptions for the purpose of procuring a library and renting a room to keep it in. In connection with said library there is to be a sort of labor bureau, where the unemployed can sit and "wait for something to turn up," thus obviating the necessity of going out and "hustling" for work.

A NEW YORK correspondent, under date of June 5, writes as follows: We make the correction with pleasure.

I notice in the May issue of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, on page 615, under the heading, "Of interest to the Craft," the following statement: "The price of the morning editions of the New York *Tribune*, *Times*, *Sun* and *World* has been raised to 4 cents." This is a mistake. The price of the morning editions of these papers remain unchanged, but their *Sunday* editions now cost 4 cents, instead of 3, as formerly.

C. L. B.

A JOINT committee, consisting of members of New York Typographical Union, No. 6, Brooklyn Typographical Union, No. 98, and Horace Greeley Post, No. 577, G. A. R., have been appointed to devise means whereby a statue may be erected to the late Horace Greeley in the City Hall Park, New York, and a sub-committee has been appointed to draw up an appeal to the public. We shall refer to this movement at length in a future issue, and in the meantime bid it god-speed.

THE OLD PRINTING PRESS.

A song to the press, the printing press!
Of the good old-fashioned kind,
Ere the giant machine, with its pulse of steam,
Elbows it out of mind.
In the days of yore
Our fathers hoar
By his sturdy limbs have wrought;
Of iron or oak
His teachings spoke
The language of burning thought.

A song to the press, the printing press!
As the carriage rolls merrily along;
His stout sides groan, as the bar pulls home,
Keeping time to the pressman's song;
And the crisp, wet sheet,
On its errand fleet,
By anxious hands is sped.
Though oft elsewhere
It may sorrow bear,
To the printer's home brings bread!

Then here's to the press—the old printing press!
Though his days be numbered now,
A fond heart weaves of the laurel leaves
A garland to deck his brow.
Though the giant machine,
With its pulse of steam,
Has doomed his form to decay,
His stout old frame
From our hearts shall claim
Remembrance for many a day.

TYPEFOUNDING: PAST AND PRESENT.

Perhaps the most marked improvement that has been achieved of late years in the art of typefoundry—an improvement that has been steady, continuous, and most beneficial to the art of printing, and yet which has received less attention than any other—is the greater accuracy both as to body and height-to-paper with which types are now made compared with what they were only a few decades ago. In the matter of height especially, such is the accuracy with which types are turned out nowadays, that little or nothing is left to the pressman or machinist to do in preparing his form for printing; in fact, his make-ready sheets only remedy the inequalities of his tympan, or cylinder packing, and the type, as a rule, leaves no inequalities to adjust. The modern system of printing with what is called "hard packing," on dry paper, has only been rendered possible by the greater accuracy of the types. In the old days of printing—not so long ago, however, as to be beyond the recollection of printers of middle age, when thick blankets and linen tympan with heavy impressions were the order of the day—no surprise whatever was felt or expressed by a printer, if, on getting his first proof from a form, many letters, and in some cases even lines, failed to appear at all, while others were almost embossed through the paper. Especially in work containing a variety of displayed lines was this a common enough occurrence, accepted by the workman as the inevitable, and it was a part of his work to remedy all such defects in his make-ready sheets, or with overlays and underlays on tympan or form to make his types print somehow. All this sort of thing has now well-nigh disappeared, and a printer would never for one moment think of attempting to remedy such a defect as irregularity in the height of new type by such old-fashioned means. The worst of it is, that, with the necessity for making forms ready so carefully, the ability to do so has disappeared also, and the matter of making ready a form, even to regulate the inequalities of a tympan, has come to be sadly neglected. All is now left to the typefounder, and if his types, on coming to press, reveal the slightest irregularities of body, height, or any other defect, he is sure to hear of it. As a matter of fact, the types now manufactured by ourselves and the other leading letter-founders of Great Britain and

America are as accurate as it is possible to manufacture them, and it is doubtful if much greater perfection in this direction will ever be reached.

This vast and valuable improvement is due to the introduction of machinery, to the invention of accurate and uniform gauges, and to the thousand and one clever appliances which years of experience have gradually introduced and developed.

At the same time, we would remind our readers, and especially practical printers who have the manipulation of printing types, that *absolute perfection* in the manufacture of types is an impossibility. It is an axiom in art as well as in nature that no two things can be alike. Let the cleverest mechanic that ever lifted tool try to make two pieces of metal alike in every possible respect, and although to the eye, and even to the graduated screw gauge, there may be no appreciable difference between them, there *is* a difference; and if that difference could be multiplied an indefinite number of times, it would then be glaringly apparent. So it is with printing types, as many a printer has discovered when setting up a list of voters, where the same letters range under one another in long columns; a difference which is imperceptible in individual types, even with the aid of fine instruments, becomes only too apparent when that difference is indefinitely multiplied. This one fact is quite enough to demonstrate the absurdity of basing any calculation of bodies on measurements made with types.

What the typefounder aims and strives at, is to adhere as nearly as possible to the steel standards which he has set up; and we maintain that the success he has achieved in his effort is almost marvelous.—*Casson's Circular*.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street N.-W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF MAY 1, 1888.

- 382,038—Printers' rule-case. M. C. Harris, San Jose, Cal.
381,902—Printing musical and other characters, Device for. C. Becker & D. Monnier, Lancy, Geneva.
381,991—Printing-press cylinders, Reversing gear for. G. D. Ernst, Buffalo, N. Y.

ISSUE OF MAY 8, 1888.

- 382,441—Printing machine, Wad. P. Selby, Oakland, California.
382,345—Printing presses. T. D. Warkall, Lynn, Mass.
382,402—Printing presses, Receiving table for cylinder. F. W. Baltes, Portland, Oregon.

ISSUE OF MAY 15, 1888.

- 383,042—Printing film. P. G. Caspian, Philadelphia, Pa.
382,684—Printing machine. T. S. Bowman, St. Louis, Mo.
382,979—Printing machines, Inking apparatus for. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.

ISSUE OF MAY 22, 1888.

There were no printing patents included in this issue.

ISSUE OF MAY 29, 1888.

- 383,682—Printers' galleys, Sidestick for. E. P. Allbe, Boston, Mass.
383,799, etc.—Printing machines, Delivery mechanism for. L. C. Crowell, Brooklyn, N. Y. Three patents.
383,568—Printing machines, Web registering device for. J. C. Fowler & E. A. Henkl, Washington, D. C.
383,815—Printing presses, Adjustable side-guide for. T. L. Knudtson and J. Uhri, Chicago, Ill.

COMPLEMENTARY COLORS.

Mr. J. G. Grace, the eminent decorative artist, in the *Architect* recently repeats as follows what most printers ought to know, but many do not:

"All colors have their complementaries, which add to or detract from the beauty of the adjoining colors, according to what they may be. Thus, the complementaries of red are green; blue are orange; yellow are violet. If you cut out pieces of gray paper in an ornamental form, and stick a piece on each of the three colors I have named, you will find, in a shaded light, the gray will be fully tinted by the complementaries of these colors. But you cannot lay down precise rules. An experienced artist can bring any two colors together by properly modulating them. Nothing is so charming and so refreshing to the eye as an harmonious arrangement of colors. They are 'like a sweet chord of music to the sense.' The hand of nature never errs, whether it brings

together scarlet and crimson, as in the cactus; scarlet and purple, in the fuchsia; yellow and orange, as in the calceolaria; or the colors in the varied plumage of exotic birds—the harmony is always beautiful, ever perfect. The laws of harmonious coloring are a necessary part of the knowledge of the manufacturers of colored fabrics. I will suggest a few contrasts:

"1. Black and warm brown. 2. Violet and pale green. 3. Violet and light rose color. 4. Deep blue and golden brown. 5. Chocolate and bright blue. 6. Deep red and gray. 7. Maroon and warm green. 8. Deep blue and pink. 9. Chocolate and pea green. 10. Maroon and deep blue. 11. Claret and buff. 12. Black and warm green."

SIZES AND WEIGHTS OF LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

To PRINT.	Size of Stone.	Average weight in lb.	To PRINT.	Size of Stone.	Average weight in lb.
Demy 8vo.....	9 by 7	13	Royal	26 by 20	165
Imperial 8vo.....	12 by 10	24	Elephant	28 by 20	178
Demy 4to	14 by 10	27	Double Crown.....	30 by 22	191
Royal 4to	16 by 12	32	Imperial	32 by 24	224
Crown Folio.....	17 by 11	43	Double Demy	36 by 24	294
Large Post Folio.....	17 by 11	42	Double Royal	40 by 28	394
Imperial 4to	17 by 13	49	Quad. Crown.....	40 by 30	422
Demy Folio	18 by 12	50	Double Elephant.....	42 by 28	414
Foolscap	18 by 14	58	Double Imperial.....	43 by 33	516
Half Royal.....	20 by 13	70	Quad. Demy	48 by 36	648
Crown	21 by 15	85	Quad. Royal	54 by 40	834
Half Imperial.....	22 by 18	106	Quad. Double Crown.....	60 by 40	900
Large Post	24 by 16	125	Quad. Imperial.....	62 by 42	1016
Demy	24 by 18	130			

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

At the first annual meeting of the Argus Printing and Publishing Company at Cape Town, the chairman (Mr. F. J. Dormer) stated that there were now employed in the establishment more than one hundred and fifty men, women and boys, while the company possessed a well-kept stock, more valuable of its kind than that of any similar establishment in South Africa. He mentioned that the company was of some account in the town as a wage distributor, for there were not many establishments in the locality that paid out in a single year more than £12,000 in wages alone. The company had its representatives in every village in South Africa, from Vryheid to Delagoa Bay, and from Mafeking to Durban.—*Printers' Register, London.*

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, not over bright; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, 16 cents; bookwork, 18 cents; job printers, per week, \$9 to \$12. Our daily papers are more than half plates, and the outlook for compositors is not the best—Auburn having been noted for paying lowest prices in the United States. Will L. Hough, for a long time with the late firm of Jewhurst & Plumb, has taken the management of the Rome (N. Y.) *Republican* office.

Austin, Tex.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, \$20 per week or 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$20 to \$24. The special session of the legislature made but very little work of any kind. State work will be good the latter part of the current year.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Mr. I. H. Whitney, for a number of years a resident of this city, goes to Saginaw City to take a sit on the *Evening Journal* of that place.

Bismarck, Dak.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$25. Work has picked up somewhat of late. A number of tourists from the West passed through here last month, and all caught on.

Charleston, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good (for the season); composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$17. Supply and demand of printers about right at this writing.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not at all encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, \$15 per week of nine hours per day; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$20. Things now are at a standstill, and will remain so until the campaign opens in September.

Detroit, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 36 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. The newspaper scale is a raise of 2 cents on morning papers and 3 cents on afternoon. There are plenty of "prints" here to supply the demand.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, not good; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 26½ cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job

printers, per week, \$14. There is a strike in force at the *Times*. The manager, not satisfied with using plates, wants to set fat ads by the week, leaving solid brevier for the piece hands. Union men all out.

Halifax, N. S.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, \$9; job printers, per week, \$9.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—State of trade, active; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 and \$12.

London, Ont.—State of trade, good; prospects, excellent; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$9 to \$11. Harry Fletcher, Eph. Liddecoat and Wm. Clark are home from Toronto. Work has been brisk so far this season.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, discouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. The "boom" in California has collapsed, and the state is flooded with idle printers. Those contemplating a trip out here had better buy round-trip tickets.

Manchester, N. H.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 20 to 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12. The *Mirror* has recently added \$1,000 worth of new material to its job department, embracing many of the latest faces of type, etc. It is now the best equipped office in the state.

Minneapolis, Minn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. The disintegration of the old *Tribune* firm (Blethen & Haskell) was supposed by many to portend at least one new daily here, but it seems now this is not to be, and that the only addition to be made is a Sunday morning edition to the *Evening Journal*. The report of prospective new papers got out to neighboring cities, however, and the town is flooded with tourists. There will be work for about three more men, and there are fully thirty new ones to do it.

Newark, N. J.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 36 cents; bookwork, 36 cents; job printers, per week, \$17. Work on newspapers is good, and subs who want to work can get all they want to do. Jobwork, slack; the city is full of idle job hands.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very good; season soon over; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Ottawa, Ont.—State of trade, dull; prospects, flat; composition on morning papers, 36½ cents; evening, 33½ cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$11. More subs on hand than required at present.

Sacramento, Cal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. We have seventy-eight members in our union, and find plenty of room to put them in. At present we are endeavoring to keep all non-union men away from here, and I think we will succeed.

Salt Lake City.—State of trade, very good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$20. Plenty of "tourists" to hold down all vacant sits.

San Francisco.—State of trade, dull; prospects, unpromising; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. More printers are coming in than going out. Subs are very plentiful, about equal to regulars. Rumors of a contemplated reduction in Southern California cities are crowding men north.

South Bend, Ind.—State of trade, never better; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$11 and \$16.

St. Johns, N. B.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$10.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The indications are that the printing business will have a boom here soon, as the campaign will soon open.

Winnipeg, Man.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good for two months; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ and 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$18. Provincial elections makes work in job and news departments good for a time. Plenty of unemployed men here for extra work, however.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE FRANKLIN BUILDING.

We herewith present to our readers a view of the Franklin Building, erected by A. Zeese & Co., electrotypers, and W. B. Conkey, bookbinder, Nos. 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago, one of the finest business structures in the West, built especially for the use of electrotypers, bookbinders, printers and kindred trades. Located in the very heart of the printing and publishing district, it has a frontage on Dearborn street of 122 feet, and the same on Third avenue, giving perfect

light and ventilation; is 67 feet deep, 7 stories high, with basement, and is constructed in a most substantial manner, to bear the enormous weight of machinery which it contains.

To give an adequate account of this magnificent structure would take up more space than can be spared in this issue, but we will call attention to a few of the points that cannot fail to interest everyone who visits this monument of business enterprise and thrift. It has three elevators; one for passenger use, at the Dearborn street entrance, and two large freight elevators on Third avenue, running constantly between the basement and seventh floor. The elevator shafts are built of brick, and on every floor are improved iron doors, a precaution against fire. The Franklin Building is practically fireproof, being provided through-

its 140-horsepower Corliss engine, as fine a piece of mechanism as ever was built. Power is conveyed from floor to floor throughout the building by means of a hemp rope cable 500 feet long. A device for keeping the cable taut is arranged in engine room on the same principle as that at the cable line engine houses in this city, allowing one machine only or every machine in the building to be started at once without any appreciable variation in tension of cable. Another convenience worthy of note is the "friction clutch," in each story, by which the power can be thrown off on each floor in case of accident to person or machinery, without stopping the engine and the entire power of the establishment. The remainder of basement is occupied as a pressroom. The first story is to be used for a paper warehouse, and the second floor is arranged for offices for publishers, etc., with all modern conveniences.

Having given a description in a general way of the building, mention of the electrotyping, stereotyping, photo, and map engraving business of A. Zeese & Co. will next be of interest. Occupying the entire sixth and seventh floors, with all the conveniences and appliances for turning out work in the most expeditious and best manner, this firm has won the distinction of being the finest equipped and most complete establishment of the kind in Chicago. With the best artists and designers, careful and experienced workmen in every department, the most improved machinery, some of which was invented and is in use exclusively by this firm, and, above all, men of long years of experience and practical knowledge at the head of the business, persons needing any work in the line of A. Zeese & Co. will do well to intrust their orders to them, with entire confidence that they will be filled in the most satisfactory and prompt manner. Orders from out of town are carefully looked after, and customers in the country are invited to write for estimates and information.

On the seventh floor the business of photo-engraving is carried on, and this work can be done by night as well as day, for sunshine is not necessary in this establishment, two dynamos furnishing electric light when needed. The map-engraving rooms, where all kinds of maps, diagrams, charts, etc., are executed by the wax process, are also on this floor. Taken all in all, the establishment is an admirably constructed and conducted one.

Leaving the elevator at the fourth floor we enter the office of W. B. Conkey, bookbinder, which is claimed to be the finest bindery office in the city, and we would not dispute the claim, for it is indeed a work of art, finished in oak, and fitted with cases for the display of the finely-bound books which this bindery turns out. Mr. Conkey employs over two hundred girls and nearly one hundred men in his establishment, which occupies the third, fourth, and fifth floors of the Franklin Building. To describe this bindery fully would require more space than we have at our command, but we will name several of the departments of which it is composed. The edition department, where the fine edition work, for which Mr. Conkey is celebrated, is done, capable of producing five thousand completed books daily; the gilding room, with its twelve gilding presses constantly at work; the stockroom, where all the different supplies are received and stored until needed in the other departments; the immense cutting machines, all of the latest patterns;

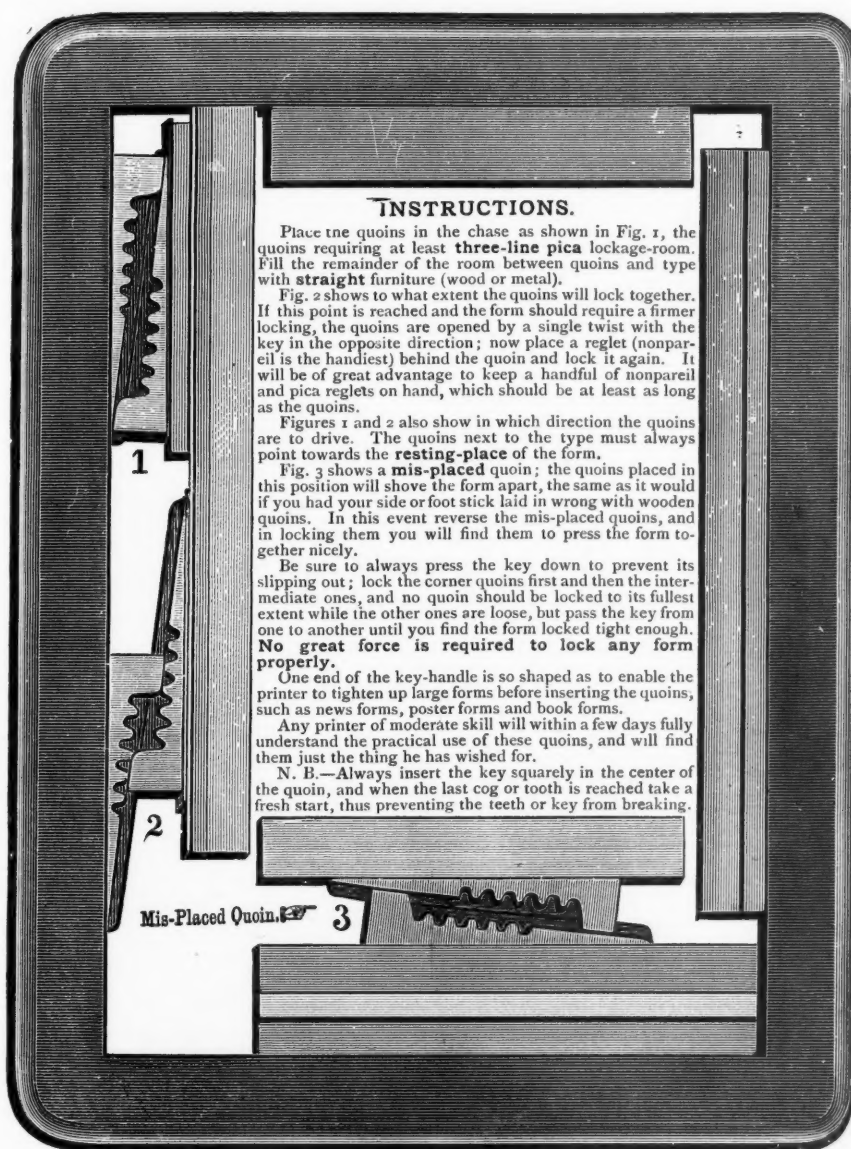
out with patent automatic sprinklers, mercurial fire alarm, and all the requirements prescribed by the board of fire underwriters, including stand-pipes and fire escapes in front and rear. In addition to the elevators, the second story can be reached by a broad stairway at the central entrance, and from that floor to the seventh are two stairways, one at each end of the building, making it possible to reach the ground immediately should fire take place in any part of the building. Every floor has a large fireproof vault for the storing of valuable plates, maps, cuts, dies, stamps, etc., used in the business of the firms named.

The basement is nearly as light as any of the other floors, the prismatic vault lights casting sunshine by reflection under the sidewalks as well as toward the center of basement, and making a cheerful location for that important adjunct to all plants of this description, the engine and boiler rooms. The latter of these is in the southeast corner, and contains two large boilers, 54 in. by 16 ft. Next is the engine room, with



the case-making department, with its complete facilities, among which are noticed two long rows of book presses; the stamping department, with improved embossing machines for stamping gold leaf, and various mechanisms for cleaning surplus gold from covers; and the inspecting department, and vaults for storing valuable brass stamps and dies.

On the fifth floor the printed sheets are received at the freight elevators, where the large stock-cutting machines are located. From



INSTRUCTIONS.

Place the quoins in the chase as shown in Fig. 1, the quoins requiring at least three-line pica lockage-room. Fill the remainder of the room between quoins and type with straight furniture (wood or metal).

Fig. 2 shows to what extent the quoins will lock together. If this point is reached and the form should require a firmer locking, the quoins are opened by a single twist with the key in the opposite direction; now place a reglet (nonpareil is the handiest) behind the quoin and lock it again. It will be of great advantage to keep a handful of nonpareil and pica reglets on hand, which should be at least as long as the quoins.

Figures 1 and 2 also show in which direction the quoins are to drive. The quoins next to the type must always point towards the resting-place of the form.

Fig. 3 shows a mis-placed quoin; the quoins placed in this position will shove the form apart, the same as it would if you had your side or foot stick laid in wrong with wooden quoins. In this event reverse the mis-placed quoins, and in locking them you will find them to press the form together nicely.

Be sure to always press the key down to prevent its slipping out; lock the corner quoins first and then the intermediate ones, and no quoin should be locked to its fullest extent while the other ones are loose, but pass the key from one to another until you find the form locked tight enough. No great force is required to lock any form properly.

One end of the key-handle is so shaped as to enable the printer to tighten up large forms before inserting the quoins, such as news forms, poster forms and book forms.

Any printer of moderate skill will within a few days fully understand the practical use of these quoins, and will find them just the thing he has wished for.

N. B.—Always insert the key squarely in the center of the quoin, and when the last cog or tooth is reached take a fresh start, thus preventing the teeth or key from breaking.

THE HEMPEL QUOIN, AND HOW TO USE IT.

This quoin, and its value as an indispensable in every printing office, is too well known to every practical printer to need any indorsement at our hands. Suffice it to say, it is the *ne plus ultra* of quoins, and is universally acknowledged as such. As a time-saver, as a safe, equalizing and reliable "lock-up," it has no equal. But while the fact exists that almost every printing office in the world is using it, there is no doubt but that few printers realize there is a right and a wrong way to use it; and believing it might prove of interest to our readers to know the right way, we herewith present an illustration, with explicit directions which should be implicitly followed.

DIVERSITY OF ENJOYMENTS.

Colorado, with its magnificent scenery, delightful climate, mineral springs, good hunting, good fishing and fine hotels, presents more attractions as a summer resort and abounds in facilities for a greater diversity of enjoyments than any other section of the country. Denver, the gateway to all Colorado resorts, is reached from Chicago in thirty-three hours via the Burlington Route, and "The Burlington's Number One" fast train. It is the only line by which one can go from Chicago to Denver without being more than one night on the road. It is the only line running through sleeping cars between Chicago and Denver. During the summer months the Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R., sells round-trip excursion tickets from Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Salt Lake and Ogden at a low rate. They can be obtained of any coupon ticket agent of connecting lines, or by addressing P. S. EUSTIS, general passenger and ticket agent, C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago.

BLOMGREN BROTHERS & CO.

This firm, having recently moved from their old stand at 162 and 164 Clark street, where they had been for over fourteen years, to their new and commodious quarters at 175 Monroe street, where they have better facilities and greater advantages for executing work in the line of electrotyping, stereotyping, wood, photo, and wax engraving, a brief mention of their plant will be of interest to our readers. The building occupied by them

there they go to the folding room, where are numerous folding machines, with capacity of one hundred thousand sheets per day. Ten wire-stitching machines; the Elliott thread-stitching machines; Smythe book-sewing machines, smashing machines, and book-trimming machines, are among the many kinds of latest improved machinery used on the fifth floor.

The third floor is used as an immense stockroom for printed sheets after being folded and gathered, and which is in charge of a competent stockkeeper, on whom requisitions are made for books when orders come in for binding. Each department is in charge of an experienced person, and every detail of the business is given the most careful attention. Mr. Conkey makes a specialty of edition work, and pamphlet binding and mailing, for the trade. His facilities are not surpassed by any bindery in the city, and the phenomenal growth of his business is due to enterprise and determined endeavor to do good binding on the very shortest notice and at low prices. His success is without a parallel in the binding industry of Chicago, and we advise our readers, when in the city, to call on Mr. Conkey and see binding done on a grand scale.

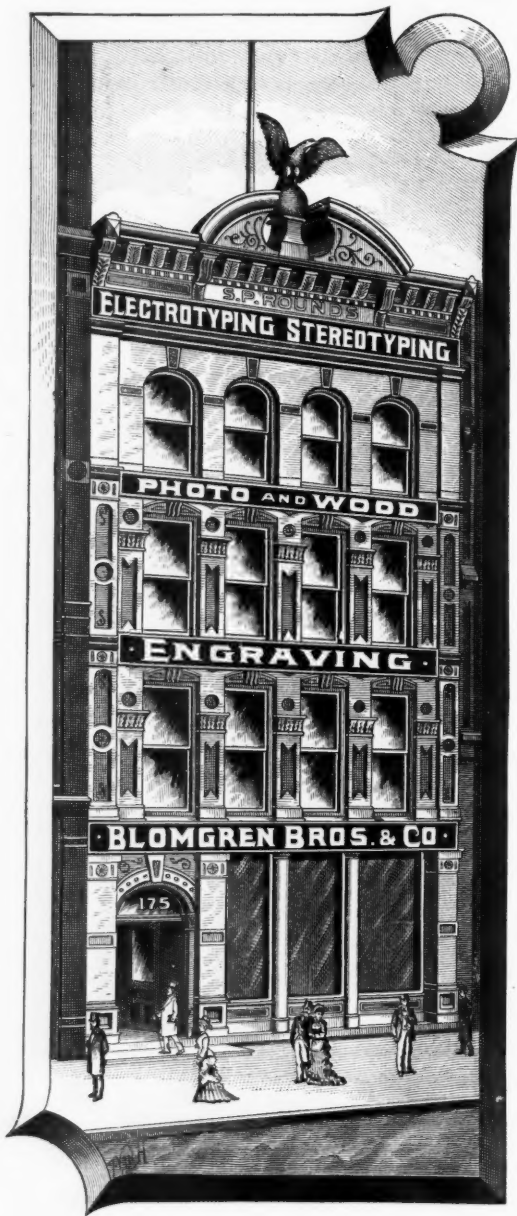
is the old S. P. Rounds structure, which has been entirely refitted and improved, and provided with a passenger elevator, making all floors readily accessible. Blomgren Brothers & Co. have been in business in Chicago many years, and have an enviable reputation for excellent work in their line, and are noted also for the promptness with which they fill orders.

The main floor is occupied by the business office, stock and sales-rooms, and shipping department. On this floor are kept, in convenient cabinets and shelves, over twelve thousand stock cuts, all carefully arranged and numbered so that they can be found at a moment's notice, embracing illustrations for newspapers, literary, religious and juvenile publications; also comic cuts, emblematic designs, borders, etc., of every kind. All these are shown in their specimen books, from which customers can select such cuts as they desire made, and can get them on the very shortest notice. Besides the stock cuts mentioned, they carry a full line of printers' materials, including stands, cabinets, cases, tools, etc.

The electrotyping department is in charge of a competent foreman, and gives employment to eighty men. The molding, casting and

finishing of plates are done in the most systematic and thorough manner, every appliance and invention being provided in the way of black-leaders, molding machines, batteries, dynamos, shaving machines, roughers, jig saws, etc., and the firm is in a position to handle an unlimited amount of work in the best manner.

Although the demand for process work has increased to a very great extent in the past few years, fine wood cuts are still desired by many



patrons of this house, and to meet the demands for work of this kind, Blomgren Brothers & Co. concluded a little over a year ago to introduce a wood-engraving department. They secured the services of one of the best engravers obtainable, who had at that time but one assistant. The character of work turned out proved to be so excellent, and orders for wood engraving came in so rapidly, that they have been compelled to increase their facilities and force employed in this department to ten engravers, and even now are so crowded with work that they contemplate still further increasing their help. We are sure that any wood engraving our readers are in need of can be put in no more competent hands than with Blomgren Brothers & Co.

The photo-engraving department next deserves mention, as it is the one that has made the most rapid strides in the way of invention and improvement, and the one on which this firm has, in a great measure, made their reputation. THE INLAND PRINTER has published, from time

to time, portraits made by Blomgren Brothers & Co., as well as cuts of buildings, machinery, landscapes, etc., executed by the photo process, which speak for themselves of the perfect character of work they do, and need no special praise in this notice. This house is constantly striving to improve the quality of their work, and is studying every improved method and invention of the age in this line of the art. Of all the departments of this vast establishment, the one where the photo work is done is by far the most interesting. Photographing is carried on entirely independent of the sun, the most powerful arc lamp being used for this purpose. For gelatine printing either the sun or electric light is used, the focusing lamp used on dark days, giving a light of eight thousand candle power. All appliances which skill and careful study have led this house to invent are used in this department. In the darkroom, gelatine-plate room, and other parts of the photo-work room, can be seen ingenious devices to assure success in securing perfect work, and to avoid failure, which would be disastrous when plates are promised at a certain time, such as timing prints by electricity, starting dynamos by electric button, electric signals, speaking tubes, etc., to different departments. To conclude, this house has left no stone unturned to improve the quality of their work and to increase their ability to do promptly all work in their line. We give herewith a cut of their building, which shows the substantial structure now occupied by them, and which is also a specimen of their work.

A DVERTISER, with twenty years' experience as foreman, desires an engagement. Large and varied experience in all branches of the business. Can give undeniable references. Address, "H. M.," INLAND PRINTER.

A COMPOSITOR OR PRESSMAN who can raise several thousand dollars may learn of an opening in Chicago where living can be had and best prospects; business now established and gaining every month; an active, painstaking man with a less sum, rather than some other kind and more means; money wanted solely for additional equipment. Address "C.," care of N. R. & L. Co., 177 Monroe street, Chicago.

COMPOSITOR, respectable, union, with taste for literary work, desires situation, city or country publication. Competent to contribute original humorous matter, etc. "W. T. W.," care INLAND PRINTER.

PARTNER WANTED.—I have good trade established, and first-class plant. In business twelve years. I want first-class printer and business man, with some capital, as partner. There is a chance to make a large business. Trade already established is a good one and increasing yearly, but I need more assistance. Address CHAS. BURROWS, Schenectady, N. Y.

WANTED—Situation by an experienced printer. Would prefer work on newspaper. Address "E. V. L.," P. O. Box 433, Perry, N. Y.

WANTED—To purchase, a copy of No. 2, Vol. 1, of THE INLAND PRINTER. Address, stating price, FRED T. IRWIN, Mirror Office, Manchester, N. H.

WANTED—To buy, an interest in an established and paying job printing office. Can invest \$1,000 to \$1,500. Address, with full particulars, "A. W. S.," care of INLAND PRINTER.

SECOND EDITION. PRICE 50 Cents.

PRINTERS' READY RECKONER, by H. G. Bishop. "Just what was needed." Shows at a glance the cost of any number of sheets of any weight of paper, and at any price per pound (from 8 to 70 pounds, and from 6 to 25 cents per pound). Will save its cost in one day. To be had of H. G. Bishop, 96 Clinton Ave., Albany, N. Y., or through Farmer, Little & Co., typefounders, New York and Chicago. 8-6t



WANTED.

Those in need of Counters to send for Circular and Prices to
W. N. DURANT,
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Contains numerous tables and computations devised for saving time and labor to the compositor, foreman, or employing printer, and of practical use to all connected with typography.

Contains accurate answers to all typographical calculations, and is especially designed for the piece-hand and for estimating the weight, quantity, etc., of type, leads, slugs, and furniture.

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Liberal discount to agents. Send for terms.

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GENERAL BOOK BINDER

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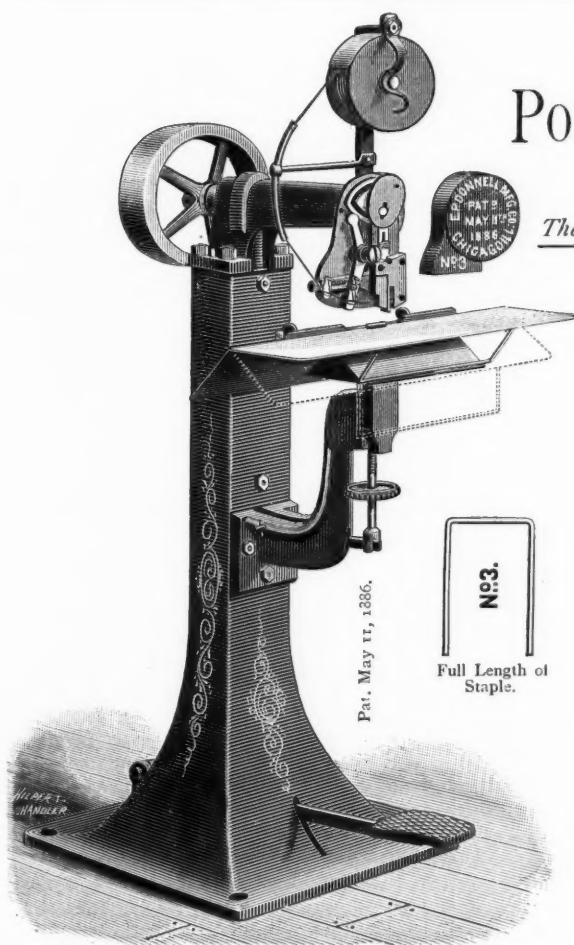
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Our facilities for Binding PAMPHLETS and EDITION WORK are unsurpassed.

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The only Simple Wire Stitching Machine in the Market.

It does not require an expert Machinist to keep it in order.

This Machine FORMS, DRIVES AND CLINCHES A STAPLE from a continuous round or flat wire, wound on spools, and will stitch a pamphlet from ONE SHEET to ONE-HALF INCH THICK through the BACK or SADDLE.

There are no parts to get out of order No clogging up with staples.

No limit to the amount of its work. Any GIRL or BOY can operate it from the start. SIMPLE and DURABLE. Weighs 250 pounds.

PRICE, No. 3, - \$400.00.

Price, Steel Wire, Round, 25c.; Steel Wire, Flat, 35c.; guaranteed.

Only TWO ADJUSTMENTS—one for lengthening or shortening the staples, the other for lowering or raising the table.

CAPACITY.

Will stitch from one sheet to one-half inch in thickness, either Saddle or Flat. No adjustment required in changing Flat to Round Wire.

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Which for strength, accuracy and durability, is superior to any to be found in the market.

It is made to Standard Picas and guaranteed to be absolutely true.

And such is the universal testimony of Printers who have used it.

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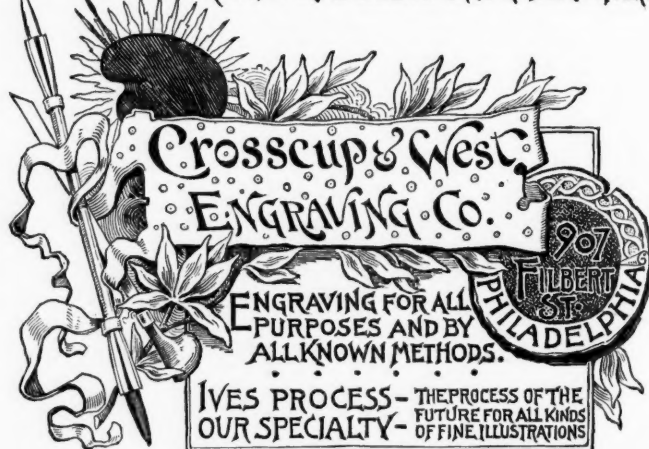
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THE LEADING ENGRAVING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNTRY



A MECHANICAL BRIEF

RESPECTING THE NOVEL AND CONTROLLING
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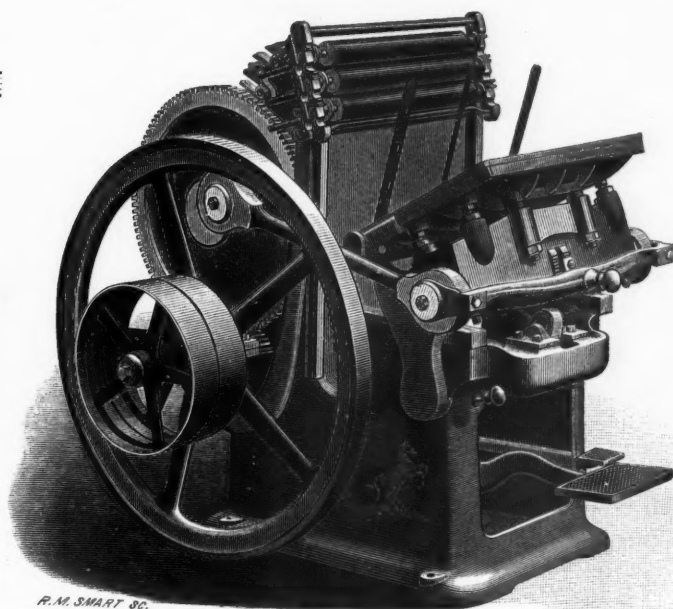
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THE LATEST PRODUCTION OF THE

Colt's Arms Company,

And upon which is conferred
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"The Leaping Colt."



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JOHN THOMSON,

No. 143 Nassau Street,
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To whom refer for further
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THE DESIGN is of the most advanced type—solid, compact, plain—one objective only, **EFFICIENCY**.

THE MATERIAL is simply the best that can be used, and the workmanship as perfect as a "Colt" revolver or shotgun.

THE PLATEN MOTION is compound, sliding squarely to the impression, then rolling back and forth on rockers, and is controlled by a new, noiseless and positive action, dispensing entirely with links and springs.

THE INK DISTRIBUTION is perfect beyond comparison, and is produced by causing the cylinder to reciprocate differentially as well as to rotate. Its action is exceedingly easy on composition rollers, and fewer rollers are required for ordinary work; in fact, the machine is operated with **ONE** form roller only.

THE INK FOUNTAIN apparatus is entirely new, the construction and operation being such as to avoid frequent adjustment of the ink blade.

THE CHASE LATCH is operated by a pedal, leaving both hands free to manipulate the chase. The lock is automatic in its adjustment, and is perfectly adapted for the purpose.

The movements are new mechanically, and broad patents have been granted to me upon the same.

Every point has been tested in the most thorough manner during the past two years, and there is not a single experimental feature in the machine.

As a consequence, I can confidently guarantee the **FASTEST**, **SMOOTHEST** and **EASIEST** operating press ever built.

Pound for pound, it is the **BEST VALUE** ever offered to the Trade.

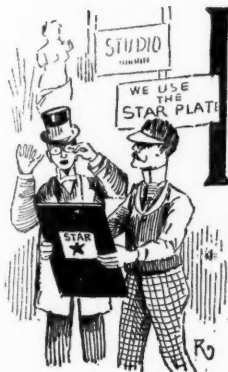
A user of the Colt's Armory Press closes a terse but graceful indorsement of its merits as follows: "Its movements are beyond all praise—A POEM IN STEEL."

The Colt's Company still manufacture and will continue to manufacture the **UNIVERSAL PRESS**, as heretofore, and for which I am the Sole and Exclusive Representative.

SPECIAL PRESSES FOR EMBOSsing, WOOD PRINTING, HOT STAMPING, PAPER BOX CUTTING AND CREASING, Etc.
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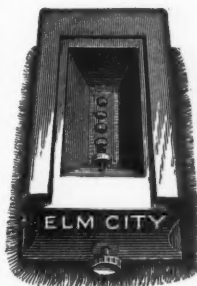
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Large Size, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ inches, - \$2.50
Small Size, 3 inches square, 1.50

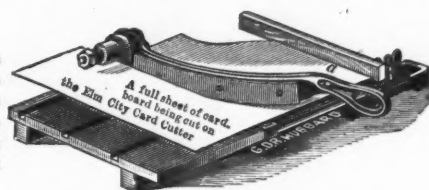


This Pad being self-feeding, has no rival. After filling it with bronze the slide is closed, and no bronze can escape except through the bottom opening. The supply is regulated by a thumb-screw and valve. By using this article you save time and bronze, besides getting rid of the annoyance of flying particles of bronze.

THE ELM CITY CARD CUTTER

Price, \$10.00.

Cuts a full sheet with a 12-inch blade as well as any machine built. The price is so low that no printer need be without it, and large offices find it a most convenient tool.



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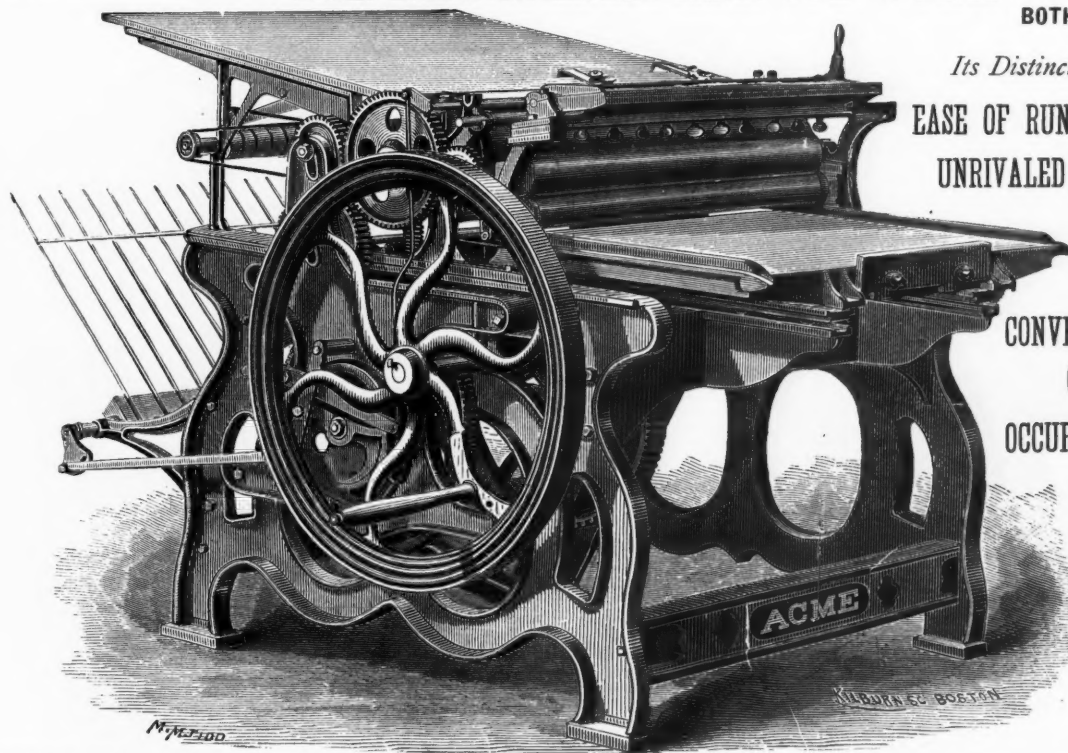
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Acme Improved Two-Revolution Press

FOR NEWSPAPER AND JOB WORK

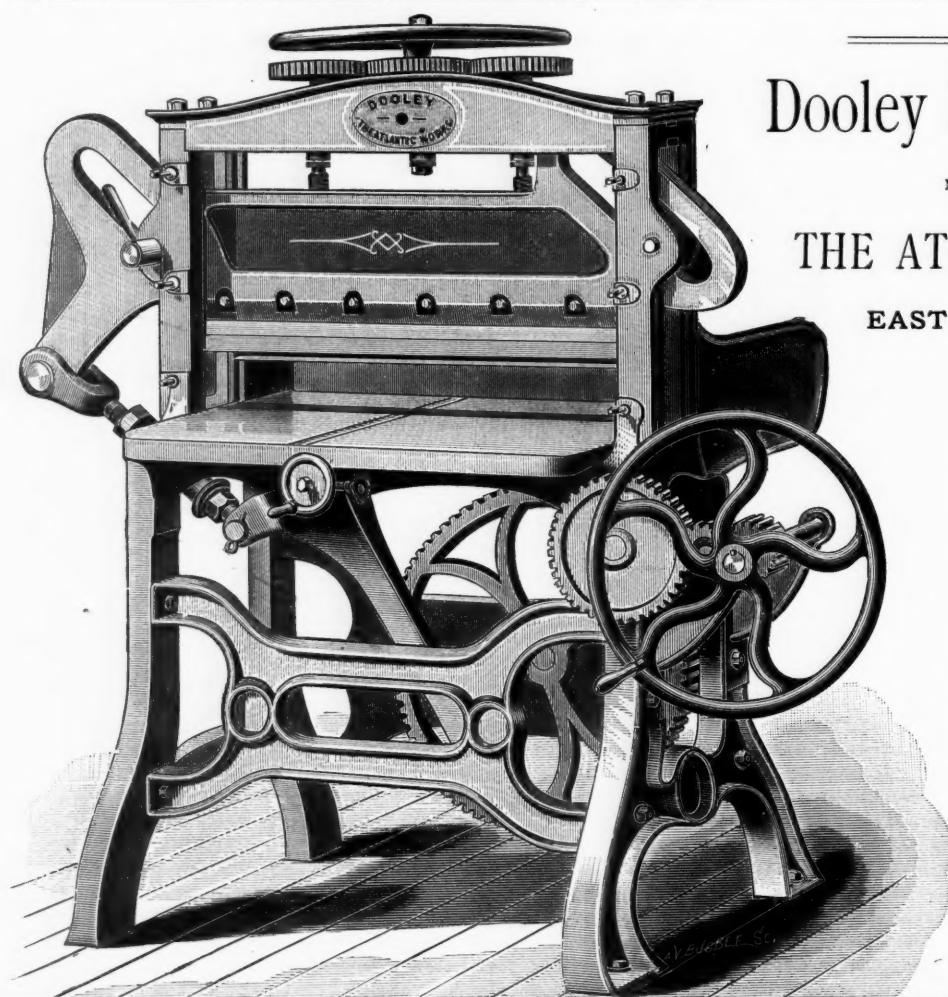
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Its Distinctive Features are
EASE OF RUNNING,
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PERFECT
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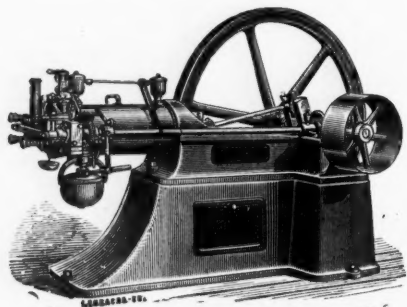
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SIZES: 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 15, 25 horsepower.

Guaranteed to consume 25 to 75 ANY OTHER GAS ENGINE
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LARGE STOCK OF USED PRESSES, TYPES, ETC.,
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PRINTING INKS

Blacks that retain their Color.

Colors that do not Fade.

Patent Reds for Label Printers.



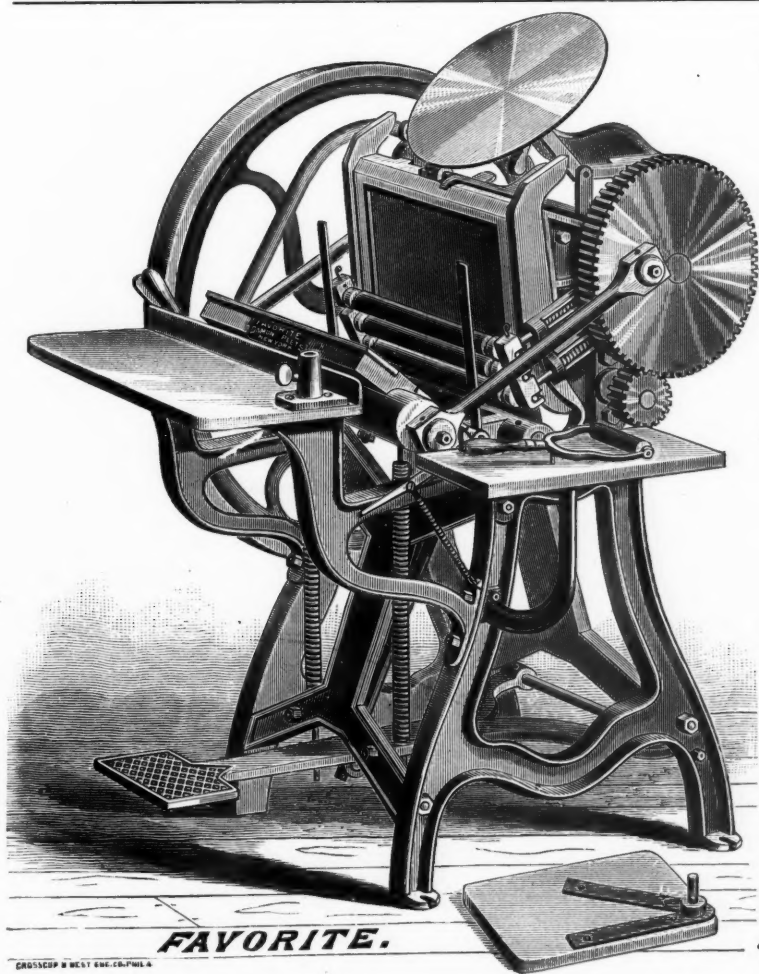
ALL GRADES OF PRINTING INKS.

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IMPROVED— FAVORITE PRESS

The Best and Cheapest in the
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OUR SALES IN THE LAST FOUR
YEARS HAVE OUTSTRIPPED
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SHARP, WISE AND ECONOMIC PRINTERS
buy the FAVORITE and pay for it, instead of "agreeing"
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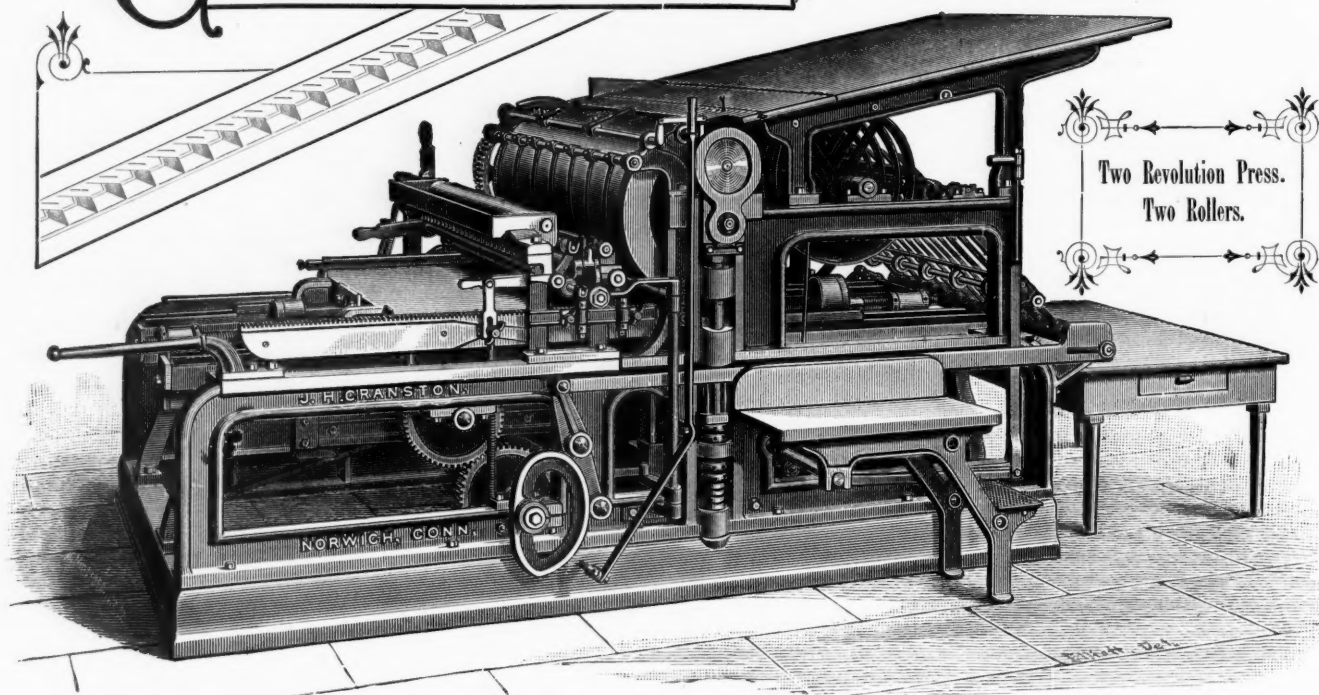
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THE

"CRANSTON."



Two Revolution Press.
Two Rollers.

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F. WESEL & CO.

11 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK,

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BRASS AND STEEL RULES,

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COMPOSING STICKS,

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Full Stock of Job Presses, Paper Cutters, Stands,
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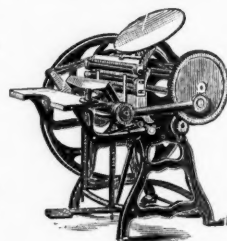
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Dauntless Job Press.

Less likely to get out of Order than any other Press.

Simple,

Strong and
Durable.

Simplicity

and Strength
Combined.

TRUTH IN A NUTSHELL.

A BUSINESS man always wants the worth of his money, and to get the best goods the market affords for the least price. The Printer is no exception to the rule. That is the main reason the DAUNTLESS PRESS meets with such a hearty welcome from the fraternity. It is a Reliable, Strong and Speedy Press, has no cams or other intricate appliances. Has adjustable grippers and reliable impression throw-off. Guaranteed to print from the smallest card to full form with entire satisfaction. Carefully read the following prices—F. O. B. in New York:

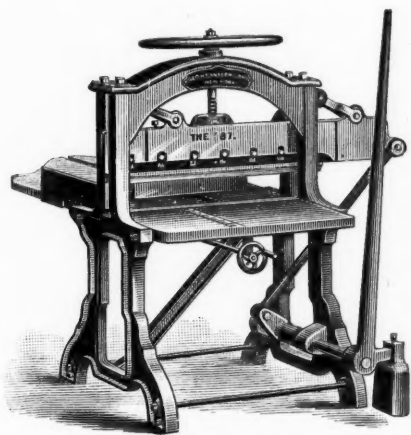
PLAIN PRESS WITHOUT THROW-OFF.		BRIGHT FINISHED PRESS WITH THROW-OFF.	
8 x 12, inside of Chase.	- \$85.00	8 x 12, inside of Chase.	- \$110.00
9 x 13, " "	- 100.00	9 x 13, " "	- 125.00
10 x 15, " "	- 135.00	10 x 15, " "	- 160.00
		13 x 19, " "	- 300.00

P. J. JENNINGS,

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

733 & 735 First Ave., near 42d St., New York,

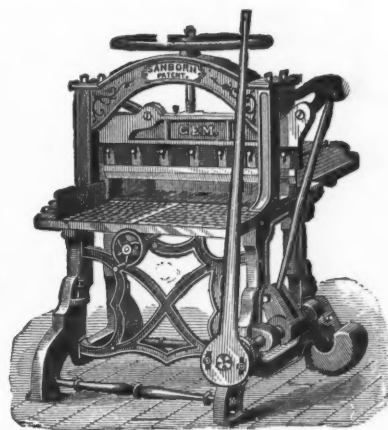
Four blocks from Grand Central Depot.



"THE '87" CUTTER.

25 inch, - - - - \$115.00
32 inch, - - - - 150.00

Sanborns' Machines.

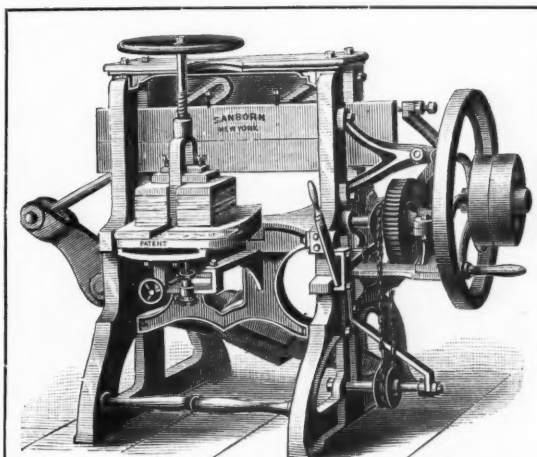


THE "GEM" CUTTER.

30 inch, - - - - \$200.00
32 inch, - - - - 250.00

COMPLETE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

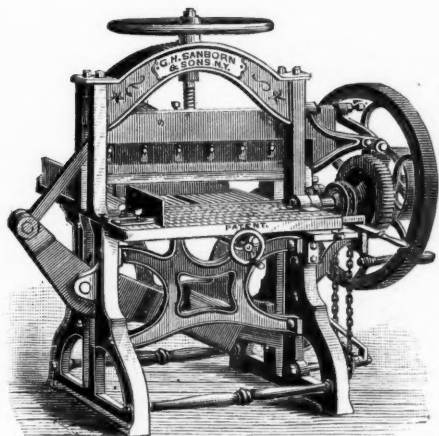
Paper Box Machinery.



THE "STAR" BOOK TRIMMER.
One Size, \$400.00.

Bookbinders' Machinery.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT ON APPLICATION.

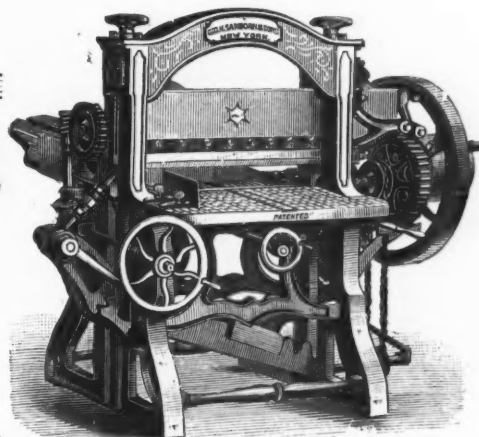


THE "STAR" CUTTER.

30 inch, - - - - \$375.00
32 inch, - - - - 450.00

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons,
69 Beekman Street,
NEW YORK.

MANUFACTORY:
STANDARD MACHINERY CO.,
Mystic River, Conn.



THE "STAR" CUTTER.

34 inch, -	\$600.00	48 inch, -	\$1,100.00
38 inch, -	750.00	54 inch, -	1,400.00
44 inch, -	900.00	64 inch, -	1,900.00

Babcock Printing Press Mfg. Co's

: : : *Drum Cylinder, Two-Revolution*

and Lithographic Pat. Air-Spring : : :

• P R E S S E S •

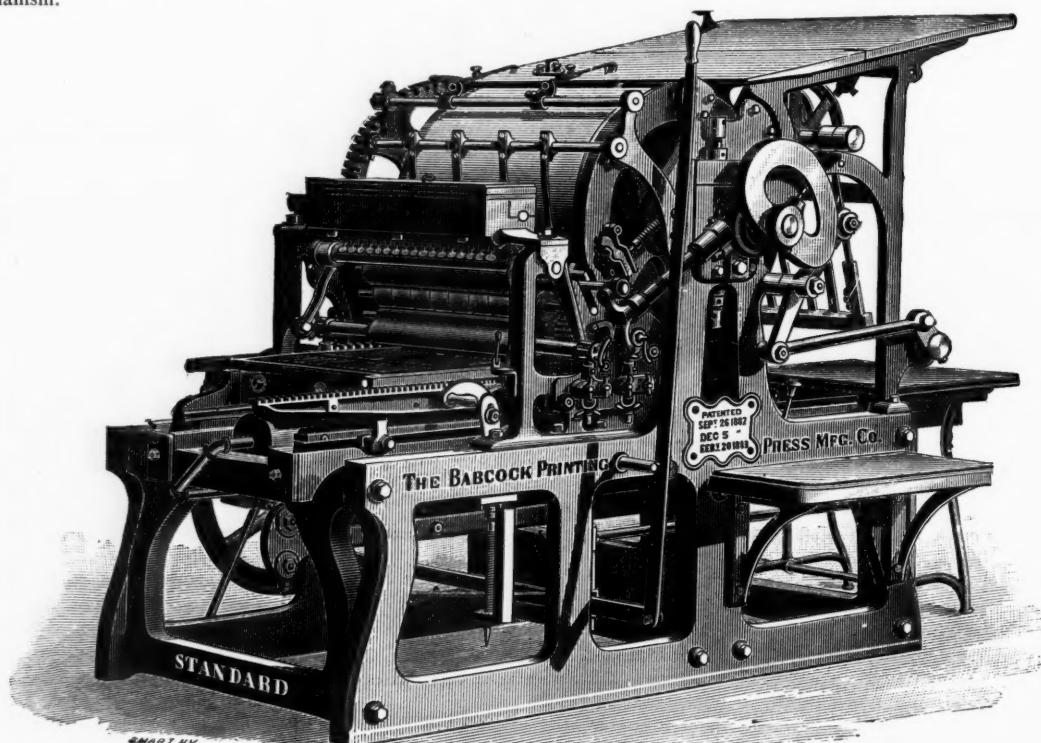
All our Standard Presses have the following Patented Improvements:

1st. Our still *Gripper Motion*, which registers perfectly.
 2d. *Air Valve* for removing the spring when desired, and invariably restoring it when starting the press.
 3d. The *Shield*, which effectually protects the *pistons* and *cylinders* from paper, tape or other substances, which might otherwise fall upon them.
 4th. The *Piston*, which can be adjusted to the size of the *cylinder*, so that any wear of either the *cylinder* or of the *piston* can be readily and accurately compensated. The adjustment is easy, positive and perfect, and renders the apparatus air-tight, a most important consideration, inasmuch as any escape of air, whether through a valve or around the piston, reduces the resistance, and thus impairs the efficiency of the mechanism.

5th. *Roller or Journal Bearings*, securing the following advantages: (a.) Any single roller may be removed without disturbing the others; (b.) All the rollers may be removed and replaced without altering their "set"; (c.) When desired, the *form rolls* may be released from contact with the distributor and type, without removing the rolls from their bearings.

6th. Our *reversing mechanism*, which gives the feeder entire control of the press, and effects a large saving in time, and also insures the greatest possible number of perfect sheets.

7th. Our *positive slider mechanism*, by which the slider is kept in the correct relation to the bed at all times, and thus a perfect impression secured.



WRITE FOR LOWEST CASH PRICES.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

From the Warren, Pa., Ledger, of Nov. 20, 1883.

There may be a better press than the "STANDARD" built by the Babcock Printing Press Mfg. Co., of New London, Conn., but we have not seen it. The No. 6 "STANDARD" recently placed in our office, by the above company, is entirely satisfactory. It runs without jar over 1,800 impressions per hour; a 1,500 motion is slow. Two thousand can be made easily without injury to the machinery.

From Fuller & Stowe Co., 49 Lyons St., Grand Rapids, Mich., March 3, 1886.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.: Gentlemen,—Your favor of the 27th came to hand, and same day your new vibrating attachment. We consider it a great improvement over the old style. We are much pleased with the operation of the machine, and shall add another of your make as soon as our work will warrant it.

Yours truly,

FULLER & STOWE CO.

Office of the Times, Lima, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1886.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.:—Gentlemen,—Some months ago we bought from Messrs. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, of Chicago, one of your "STANDARD" Presses, which has been in constant use in our office ever since, and gives perfect satisfaction. We have used presses of many styles, but never operated one that embraced so many good features as your "STANDARD" series. It is a first-class machine in every respect, and yet so simple as to be easily operated and capable of doing the finest kind of work. Our press (a No. 2) is capable of running as many sheets per hour as the feeder can place properly. In fact, it is just the press we were looking for, and we would not exchange it for any other press in the market.

Very respectfully yours,

O. B. SELPRIDGE, Manager The Times Co.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO., MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS, New London, Conn.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Gen'l Western Agts.,
 Nos. 115 & 117 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

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